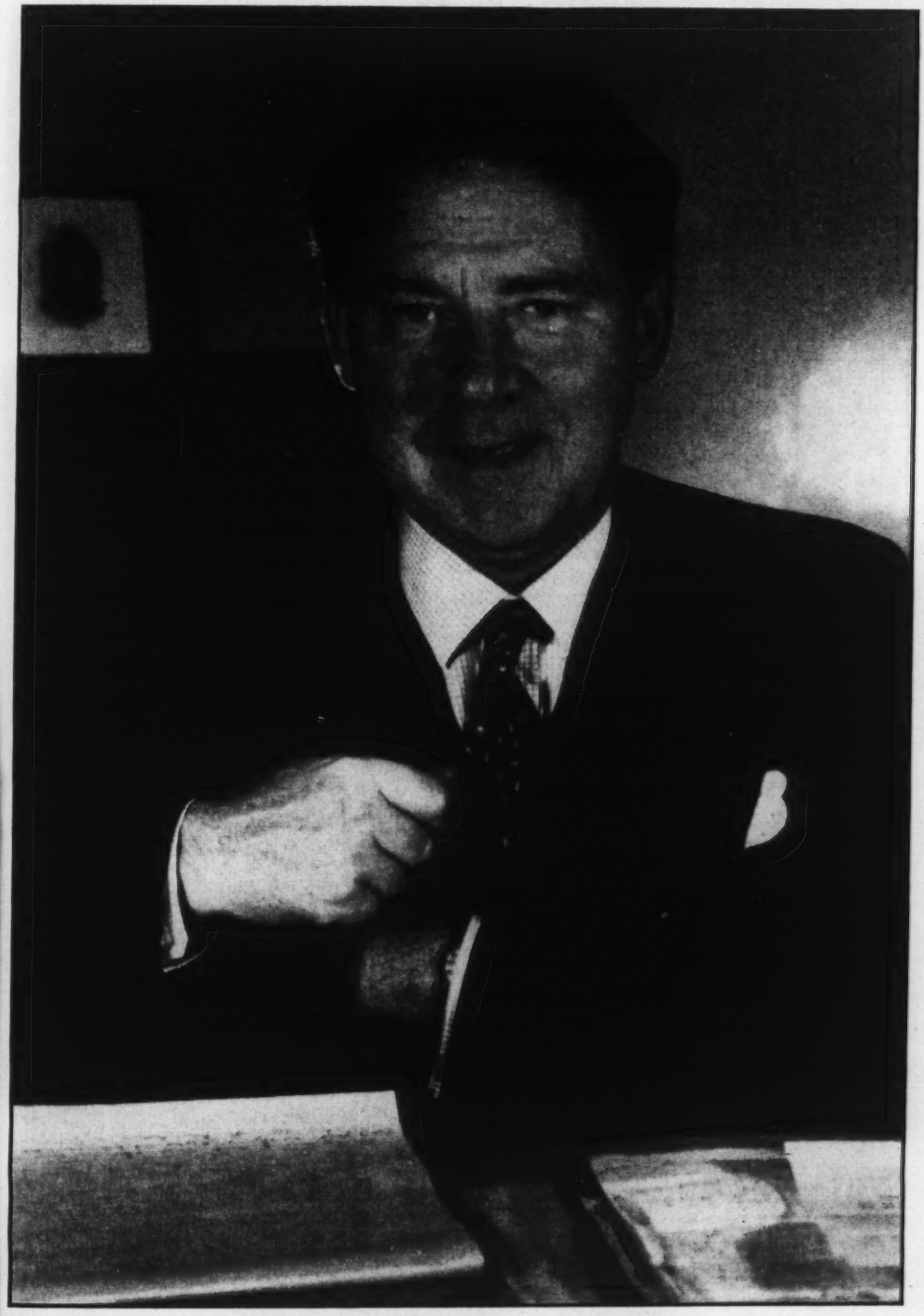
Saturday Night

FEBRUARY 4TH 1956 TEN CENTS



The Right Honorable Hugh Gaitskell: What is a Socialist? (Page 13).

The Front Page

IN THE black cold before dawn one day last month, a little girl crawled into a lumberyard in London, Ontario, and died. She had been taken from her playmates the previous evening, held somewhere for terrible hours, then pushed out into the snow. When the tiny, ravished body was found, there were frozen tears on the cheeks.

Every person who heard or read the brutal story must have been filled with horror and fury. But too often, judging from the published comments, the rage translated itself into nothing more than demands that something (rather vague) "be done about it". One clergyman even used the tragedy as an argument for censorship of books, television and films. So many people were obsessed by the idea of revenge that too few thought constructively about the means of protecting other little children from terror and death on the streets and back lanes and yards of our communities.

Several weeks ago we published an article by Dr. Kenneth Gray, associate professor of psychiatry and special lecturer in medical jurisprudence at the University of Toronto. He wrote: "Community plans for dealing with sex offenders should recognize that the first chance to do anything about a sex offender is when he is convicted of his first offence . . . Plans for dealing with sex offenders should be founded on these principles: continuation of traditional facilities for the administration of justice, utilizing psychiatric facilities

Using the New Criminal Code by Roderick Haig-Brown: Page 7

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when necessary; indeterminate sentence to penal institutions for dangerous sex criminals who are not mentally ill or defective, with treatment of those who can benefit by it; treatment in mental hospitals for mentally ill or mentally defective sex criminals; utilization of probation and suspended sentence in the case of sex criminals who do not require imprisonment or treatment in mental hospital and who would benefit from treatment in a community psychiatric clinic."

Now that is an outline of a sensible program of action, designed to protect society not only from the depredations of the criminal and the insane but also from the hysteria that can twist justice into persecution. The mixture of emotion and ignorance about sex is an explosive one, and it is difficult for even the coolest mind to work with rational detachment when it is revolted and infuriated (as it must be) by such a crime as that in London or more recently in Toronto, when a man raped and killed a 13-year-old. But blind anger leads more often to complications than to solutions of problems—to such proposals, for example, as the one that all deviates be jailed for life.

Nor should such anger distract us from attacking other threats to the lives of our children. In Ontario alone, 124 children were killed in traffic accidents in nine months last year, and in little more than two months 65 people, most of them children, lost their lives in fires. Death is as brutally final under grinding wheels or in smoke and flame as any other way. Let us not forget it.

New Word for Old

ALL the opposition to automation does not come from labor leaders who fear the effects of the process it describes. A stiff rearguard action is being fought against the word itself by people who object to having a new word foisted on them when there are at least two old ones that still have some mileage in them. "It is impossible to see any end to automaticity," Eric Leaver, president of Electronic Associates, observed austerely the other day. In the United States Congress a while ago a claim was staked for automatism. One speaker, sure that the word was in great peril even if the American economy itself was not threatened, declaimed: "If the word may still be redeemed from the junk-heap of meaningless advertising jargon, if in short it may still be said to have meaning, that meaning must be distilled from the observation and analysis of the many real changes in our industrial techniques and methods which automatism was once—it seems many years ago—used to describe." Defended in such fashion, automatism hasn't got a chance, unless someone does as much for automation.

Duplessis: Too much power.

Evil Legislation

QUEBEC'S Bill 28, "an act respecting the sale and distribution in the Province of newsprint made from wood derived from the public domain of the Province", is as ruthless and menacing a piece of legislation as was ever passed or proposed in Canada. But even more shocking is the placid way in which it has been accepted by the press of Quebec.

The bill clamps rigid controls on one industry—and serves as a warning to every other industry in the Province that it could be punished in just the same way for failure to be properly attentive to the wishes of Premier Maurice Le Noblet Duplessis. It fixes prices without attempting to control costs of production. It is a demonstration of political power used for a punitive purpose. That itself is intolerable in a supposedly democratic state, but it is not all. Bill 28 goes much farther. It sets up a four-man board (all of whose expenses will be paid by levies on the newsprint companies) to "regulate the production, sale and distribution of newsprint", and gives this body autocratic power—"the decisions of the board shall be without appeal and cannot be reviewed by the courts". These four men, beyond the law, will have the power to decide how much newsprint is to be used by each publication in Quebec.

Perhaps the Quebec publishers are too pleased with the prospect of savings on costs, or perhaps they are too sure of the premier's good intentions to suspect that Mr. Duplessis can be doing anything to harm them. But whatever the reason, they have been content, with only a couple of exceptions, to let Bill 28 slip by without comment. *Le Soleil* has suggested that "the measure . . . unless amended, would compromise the freedom of the press". *Le Devoir's* comment was: "For not having known enough to contain their appetites, the paper companies are being put in a strait-jacket; at the same time, the newspapers have, suspended over their heads, a sword of Damocles".

In recent years, at least one dictator has used newsprint as a weapon to subjugate the press. The Quebec publishers must be aware of this, but even if they honestly believe that Mr. Duplessis would never use his new power in so evil a fashion, they cannot deny that they are quietly accepting legislation that could destroy the independence of their publications. There is no getting away from it: the bill that punishes the newsprint companies also can be used to punish the users of newsprint.

As this was written, amendments to the bill were being proposed. Unless its purpose is changed, its danger remains.

Walking the Brink

"THREE Times at Brink of War: How Dulles Gambled and Won." That provocative headline on an article in *Life* was enough by itself to ensure world-wide controversy about what the U.S. Secretary of State had to say. The news conference which Mr. Dulles subsequently found it expedient to hold only stoked the fires. This controversy concerns, as the diplomats would say, a question of substance and a question of procedure.

The question of substance, in its different aspects, is whether the Eisenhower Government did, in fact, avert war on three occasions by a show of force (including atomic weapons) and a convincing readiness to go to war, as *Life* reported, and whether this threat of massive retaliation (even though it now appears that Mr. Dulles means something less by "massive" than hitherto supposed) is the right policy for the future. Was the U.S.

Dulles: Less than massive.

prepared to go to war over Indo-China and the off-shore islands? Were the Chinese convinced that the Americans were prepared to do so? The answer, on most of the evidence, is that the U.S. itself was not prepared to risk an all-out war. Because this fact has now become known to the Communists, if it was not believed at the time, such a show of force constitutes a policy for the future that is not only ineffective but dangerous.

The question of procedure, in the specific instance, is whether the Secretary of State should sponsor (and then not even read in transcript) an article which included at least one important ambiguity and no clear distinction between the views of the Government and those of the magazine. In general, the question is whether the whole subject of deterrence, involving the susceptibilities and indeed the lives of the allies of the U.S., is a fit subject for careless discussion in the press by American policy-makers.

The answer here would seem to be that precision is one of the primary virtues of a good diplomat. The relevant remark for which Mr. Dulles has had to take responsibility — "the ability to get to the verge (of war) without getting into war is the necessary art"—is shockingly imprecise. This kind of interview is a confusing and hence a wrong way of putting out official information with the presumed intention of guiding public opinion. (It's also doubtful whether it is the right way to get people to vote Republican.)

It does not follow that Mr. Dulles should be muzzled, as some Americans have been demanding. It is right that the Secretary of State should endeavor to enlighten the U.S. people on the grave decisions to which their Administration commits them. But it would be better if he could find a less inept way of doing so.

Hands Off

STANLEY Tompkins, a dedicated English angler, has stirred up a lot of bad feeling in Scotland by announcing that his big project for 1956 is the hooking of the Loch Ness monster. This strikes us as the most feckless enterprise since someone undertook to sell building subdivisions on the moon. If the monster doesn't exist, Mr. Tompkins has had his pains and unpopularity for nothing. If it does exist, and the fisherman actually boats it (a fairly nasty situation in itself), he has still to face the natives, all of them mad as hornets. Even if he should get away with his trophy, he'll find it difficult to keep. The Scots have long memories as well as passionate feelings about their national treasures, and eventually they would get their monster back. It might be a little awkward to handle, but so was the Stone of Scone. Meanwhile, we hope that Mr. Tompkins doesn't get the notion of coming to Canada to fish for Ogopogo, for it, too, is part of a national heritage. Whether Ogopogo comes under the Minister of Fisheries or the Department of Mythology, we want him left exactly as he is.

The Hewing of Wood

WHEN R. M. Fowler presented the brief of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association to the Gordon Commission investigating Canada's future economic growth, he was in the rather odd position of being a member of one Royal Commission and a witness before another. With the recent burgeoning of such inquiries, however, such duplication is probably inevitable. And as it happened, Mr. Fowler focussed the attention of Mr. Gordon and his colleagues not so much on the problems of one region or one segment of the economy as on the fundamental questions concerning this nation's economic growth.

R. M. Fowler: What happens later?

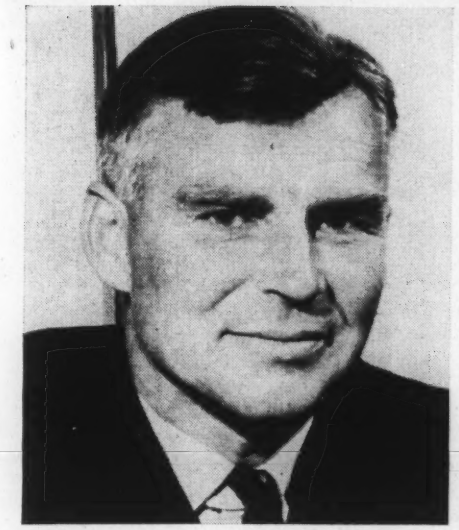
Mr. Fowler argued with vigor and subtlety in favor of Canadians continuing to be "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for the rest of the world. Thus: "It is a question of where the emphasis of national economic policy would be placed. It is suggested that the real dynamic factor in our growth in the next 25 years should be, as it has been in the past, the vigorous development of our primary resource industries which should be able to obtain access to world markets on increasingly favorable terms due to our strong resource position, relative to that of other countries . . . The long-range trend appears to be one of mounting pressure on the supply of raw materials. If this is so, it may be a very good thing indeed to be a hewer of wood and a drawer of water . . . Secondary industries and services will come naturally and economically to supplement and reinforce the growth of the primary industries but should not be forced . . . If the demands are not met by Canada, they will be met somehow by others."

The question left unanswered by Mr. Fowler, and one which must be answered if there is to be any intelligent discussion of the policy he proposes, is this: how long can Canada go on being a supplier of raw materials and what happens when the supply begins to dwindle? Mr. Fowler's own industry, fortunately, deals in a renewable resource; his brief indicates that, properly managed, the forests will in 25 years be able to support twice the present volume of pulp and paper production. Mineral resources are not renewable; oil and iron ore do not regenerate. There is a limit, too, to the amount of hydro-electric power that can be produced. If Canada is in a preferred position as a source of raw materials, it is because other nations have exhausted or must carefully conserve their own supplies. The Canadian store-room may still be full 25 years from now, but we would be improvident indeed to delay stock-taking until 1980. Nor can we assume that, because our supplies are available, other nations will not seek and find substitutes.

This is not an argument against the full development of primary industries. It is an argument against the assumption that Canada can go on indefinitely as a supplier of raw materials to the world or that as the materials dwindle we will somehow find other ways of sustaining our economy. The long-term management of our national wealth is undoubtedly the most important matter to be pondered by the Gordon Commission.

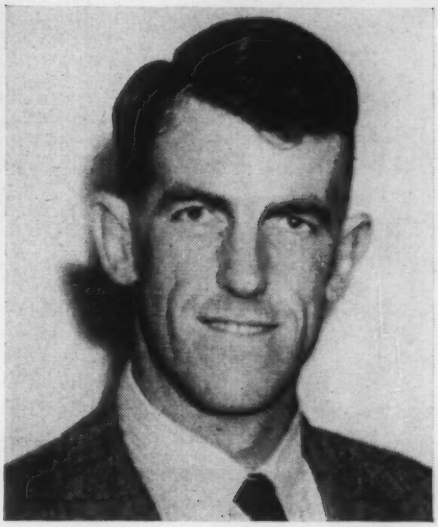
Report from Texas

A FRIEND of ours on a journey into deepest Texas sends us the following report: "Checked into place appropriately called Paradise, combination hotel-motel. Loggias, foam rubber and push-buttons. Service a devout ritual, with waiters dedicated men who extend food and drink something like sidesmen presenting offertory plate. Impressive but unnerving. Up bright and early first morning, athirst for coffee. None available. Informed by supercilious clerk that 'our guests have breakfast served before they get up'. Damned if I was going back to room, climb into bed, ring for service and start day all over again along lines approved by management. So goodbye to loggias, swan sanctuary and swimming pool once blest by Esther Williams (with water lilies in her hair). Checked into another hostelry. No swans, no Esther Williams, but coffee shop open around the clock."



Dr. V. E. Fuchs, British leader.

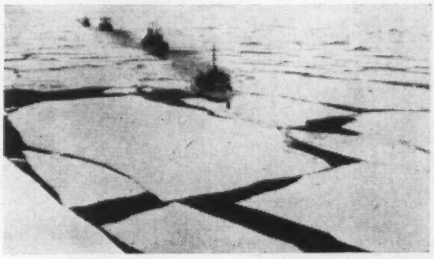
Scott's ship in the ice in 1911.



Sir Edmund Hillary, NZ Leader.

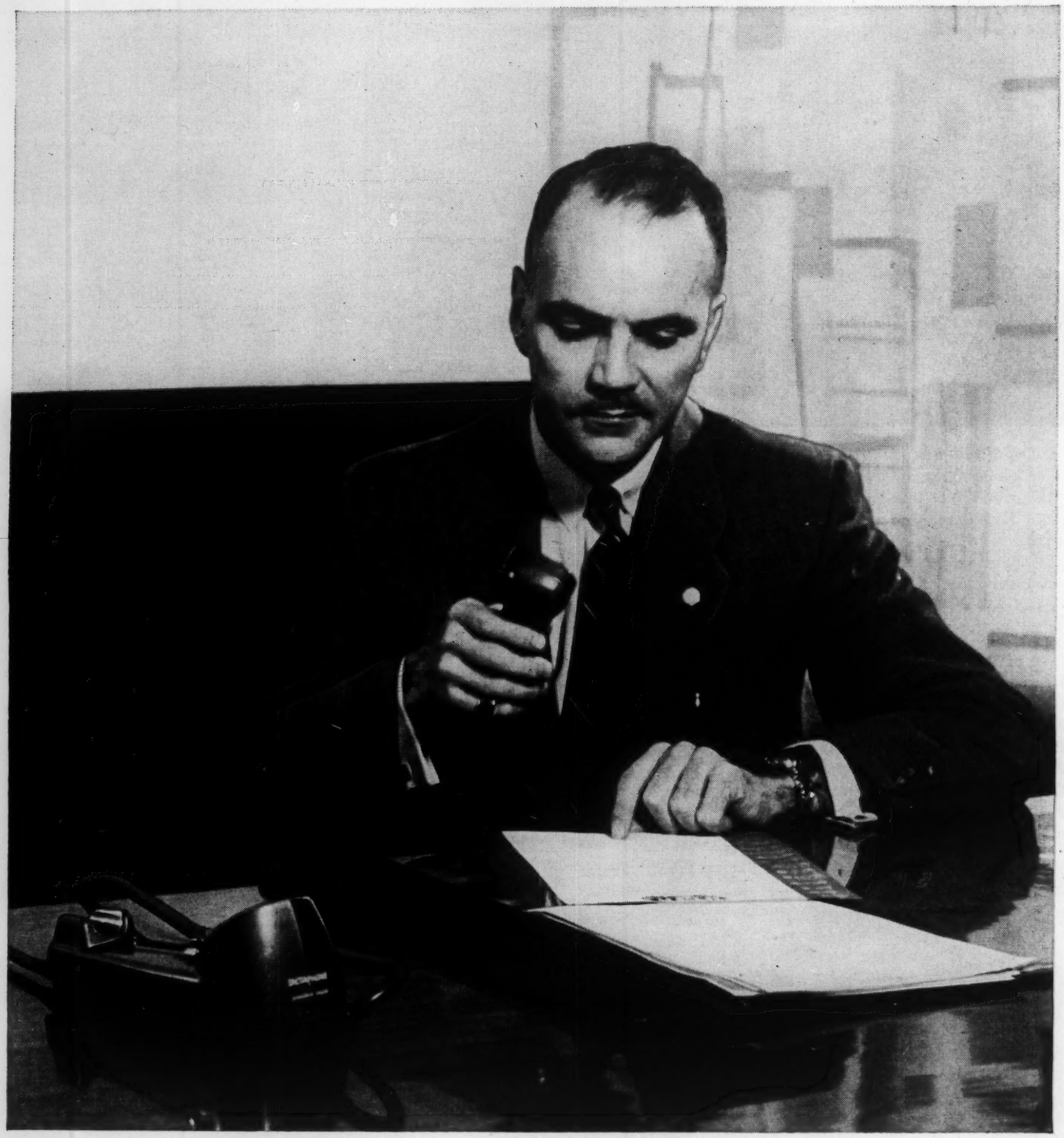
Exploration of a Frozen Continent

ONE of the main research projects of the International Geophysical Year 1957-58 is the exploration of Antarctica. Already scientific teams from 12 nations (Great Britain, United States, France, Russia, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Norway, the Union of South Africa, Chile, Argentina, Spain) are converging on the area to set up their bases, determine the



status of the region and consolidate their claims to its land mass. Is it a continent or only a group of islands overlaid by an immense sheet of ice? What are its mineral resources? What effect has it on the world's weather? Canada has not sent a team, but Canadian-built equipment — sledges from Orillia, Canso flying-boats, the sealing-ship *Theron*—is now there.

Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, leader of the American group, is in the succession of Scott, Shackleton and Amundsen.



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by Roderick Haig-Brown

The New Criminal Code: Early Impressions

CRIMINAL LAW falls naturally into two main parts—laws defining criminal offenses and penalties for them, and laws defining the procedure by which judgment is to be arrived at and penalty set.

A criminal code is simply the written statement of a nation's criminal laws. In use, it becomes modified by interpretative judgments, by amendments and by the gradual erosion of changing social behavior. Being a definitive statement, written at a certain stage in the nation's history, by men of that time with the prejudices of that time, it cannot forever stand this erosion of change and development. Periodically it must need extensive revision.

One such revision of the Criminal Code of Canada came into effect April 1, 1955. In a sense it is a total revision: 1150 sections have been reduced to less than 750.

A criminal code is the strongest protection of both citizen and society. By defining crimes, it protects the citizen from offenses by his fellow citizens and the state from disruption; by defining procedure, it helps to protect the citizen from the state. Canada has had a new criminal code, affecting every person in the nation, in effect for nearly a year. How is it working?

At first glance the best answer would seem to be that few Canadians are aware of any change. And in a sense this is a good answer, because a good code should seldom attract the attention of the ordinary citizen. But a complete revision of a criminal code is something that happens only once in a generation; the ordinary citizen can well afford to sit up and take notice when it does happen, and his interest should hold through the early stages of its testing in the courts. He may have lost or gained something that generations of his fathers fought for.

No legislation is more important to the individual citizen than criminal law and none is more dangerous to tamper with. Let it be said at once that parliament approached the task with respect, humility and thoroughness, and every page of Hansard shows that both the Minister of Justice and the members knew that they were cutting close to the roots of the nation.

The greatest achievement of the new code is simplification; it is not only shorter but clearer and more logically arranged. There are few major changes in the sections that define offenses, but time and again the wording has been improved and meaningless distinctions have been done away with. One of the most satisfying examples of this is in the sections dealing with theft. In the old code these went into endless distinctions and set different penalties for theft of cattle, trees, railway tickets, plants, fences, building fixtures and so on. Nearly 30 such sections have been dropped. Now theft for the most part is simply theft, and the penalty depends on value—whether the thing stolen is over or under $50. It is impossible to believe there is anything but gain in this.

The charge of reckless driving has disappeared from the new code and one of "criminal negligence in the operation of a motor vehicle" takes its place, combining tidily with the definition of criminal negligence in another section and possible consequences such as death or injury to others.

The new law is much clearer on the difficult matter of possession of stolen property. The vagrancy section, ancient relic of a long-forgotten day, has been retained, but in simple and clearer form, which will be easier to administer and far less open to abuse, even though it may not be so helpful to hard-pressed police officers. The change is a clear gain, not only to justice, but to individual liberty.

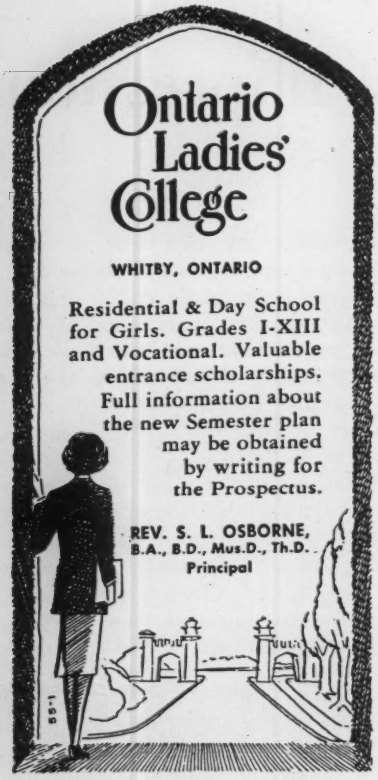
These few instances give a rough idea of the workings of change in the definition of offenses. None is dramatic or revolutionary; all tend towards greater clarity and more logical arrangement.

Changes in procedure are not only more far-reaching, but more quickly tested, since procedure is used daily while a section defining an offense may be used only occasionally. There is little doubt that the changes in procedure are the most significant in the new code, or that the changes in the powers and duties of magistrates are the most far-reaching of these in effect.

Few Canadians realize what a high percentage of criminal matters are dealt with by magistrates. Every action starts in magistrate's court and from there it is channelled into the proper procedure—trial by the magistrate, trial by a judge without a jury, or trial by judge and jury. Summary conviction offenses are, of course, the direct concern of the magistrate. Beyond these is a small group of offenses, petty thefts, aggravated assaults, gambling offenses and so on, over which the magistrate had, under the old code, "absolute jurisdiction"—that is, they could be tried only by him. Beyond these again are the more serious "indictable offenses", normally heard by the higher courts after preliminary inquiry by the magistrate.

The new code divides all magistrates into two groups, those with and without extended powers. Magistrates without extended powers now hear only summary conviction offenses—their powers are, in fact, reduced by removal of the "absolute jurisdiction offenses". Magistrates with

An enormous increase in the responsibility of magistrates.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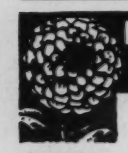
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extended powers, regardless of whether they sit in great cities or in hamlets, must try all the summary conviction and absolute jurisdiction offenses that come before them; and they may, with the consent of the accused, try practically all the indictable offenses except murder, manslaughter, rape, treason and conspiracy, with the same powers of sentence as though the accused had appeared before a judge and jury.

The rather startling effect of this is that a good many of the layman magistrates who sit in the smaller centres of Canada, find themselves suddenly charged with powers of sentence up to and including life imprisonment. They have these powers only with the consent of the accused and they may still, if they wish, pass the affair to a higher court in spite of the consent; but it remains an enormous increase in responsibility.

Nine or ten months is certainly too short a time in which to judge how such a change as this is working out; in my own court I have found so far that most accused people choose to be tried by the magistrate. I believe they do so for at least three reasons: because this is the way of least delay, because a magistrate's court is less frightening than the idea of a judge or judge and jury, and because they expect they may get a more lenient sentence.

Whether this is good or bad, I do not know. Certainly it saves time for both the accused person and the courts. It may be leading us still farther from use of the jury system. If so, that is a bad thing, because juries have always been a powerful force for good in directing the development of law. But under the old system an accused who now elects for trial by the magistrate would almost certainly have chosen trial by a judge without a jury; and it must be remembered that in every case the choice is put to the accused in clear and simple words. The right to jury trial is there as plainly as ever.

In setting sentence for the various offenses, the new code makes far more sense than its predecessor. Parliament deliberately chose to aim at a coherent pattern of sentences to replace the odd collection of inconsistencies in the old code, and sought at the same time to give wide discretion to the courts — one of the few sound ways of achieving a measure of flexibility in a written code.

It could well be argued that the new code does little or nothing to recognize the growing acceptance by the public and the courts of the theories of rehabilitation rather than punishment. Practically every word of it is still written in the old terms of crime and punishment for crime. At the same time, it is true that the machinery of rehabilitation — varied and carefully planned institutions, adequate welfare, psychiatric and probation services — simply does not exist yet throughout Canada; nor is the public will to give full trial to rehabilitation rather than revenge clearly established. Until the services and institutions are available, until the public mind is more nearly made up than it is today, it may well be that the wide discretion left to judges and magistrates by maximum penalties without set minimums will be enough to ensure a steady advance.

There can be little doubt that sentence is the most difficult part of a judge's or a magistrate's duty and the new code, by giving discretion, offers what could be considered a wider margin for error. A choice ranging from suspended sentence to fourteen years' imprisonment, for instance, is a very wide choice indeed. In practice such a choice rarely or never exists. It is a rare offender, and a rare offense, that calls for a maximum penalty. Only a first offender is likely to be considered for suspended sentence. But it is easily possible for courts to vary as much as two or four or even more years in setting sentence for similar offenses, and there may or may not be good reason for such variation. There is no way in which a sound code can or should seek to direct sentences; but it would be helpful if a record of sentences set for indictable offenses all across Canada could be forwarded to judges and magistrates at least every three months. Such a record would give guidance without limiting discretion.

Even at this early stage, I believe it is clear that the new code is simpler, fairer and easier to administer than the old one. I have an uneasy feeling that it is in some respects over-cautious, even timid, in recognizing advances in public thinking and in the changing face of Canada. There is a great deal of room for leadership by the central government in improving both the penal and the court systems of the provinces. It would have been good to have seen, for instance, much sharper recognition of the probation system and of special institutions for younger offenders. The hopelessly antiquated costs system in the magistrates' courts should have been abolished and some sensible alternative established. And it should never be a matter of routine for a Canadian citizen to wait three months for his trial, as must a man I committed on December 2, 1955, for trial at the spring Assizes of March, 1956.

If I find fault in these matters, I do so with the utmost respect for the skill and integrity of those charged with the enormous task of revision. A nation's criminal code is no suitable toy for the rebellious or hotheaded, or even for idealists in advance of their times. It is a document founded on the wisdom of hundreds of generations, to be advanced only cautiously, through deep and painful thought and clear experience. To have simplified, clarified and broadened the nation's criminal law so extensively while dropping over 400 sections, without the least sign of failure or dislocation, must be reckoned a major Canadian achievement.

by Morley Callaghan

Censorship: The Amateurs and The Law

AN INNOCENT bystander, listening to the hubbub that goes on from time to time about the number of indecent books in our book stores and on the newsstands, might get the bewildering impression that this strange country was a paradise for pornographers, free from the heavy hand of the censor.

This is nonsense, of course. It is a criminal offence to publish and distribute indecent literature. There is a law governing the distribution of indecent literature just as there is a law governing the distribution of a libel or a slander. How does the law work? Anyone getting wind of an indecent publication, whether it be a comic book, a paper back, a mimeographed sheet, or a respectable-looking hard-cover book, can hurry to a police station, or, if excited, just call a cop on the spot and ask that a charge be laid, and if the police go ahead with it, the writer and the publisher, if available, but certainly the distributor, can be hauled into court.

Some of our indecency-conscious citizens may protest that they shouldn't be expected to act as policemen: the books should not only be kept off the stands, but kept out of the country, which should be an easy thing to do, for as everyone knows, most of the cheap pocket books are printed in the United States. Implied in this demand is the fallacious assumption that any kind of indecent book may be imported into Canada. Not only is this untrue but, as far as I have been able to figure out, every customs clerk, through whose hands pass the parcels a man asks for when he presents his customs card, is a duly appointed, conscientious amateur censor.

A few years ago I had this made clear to me. A publisher in New York, and a very good one, had sent a book to me. I went down to the customs office, presented my card and the clerk got my parcel, opened it and started to thumb through it. It was a little book called *No Letters from the Dead*. In his thumbing, the clerk didn't exactly pale, but he certainly got a hound-dog look in his eyes. "I'm sorry, I can't give you this book," he said. "Why not?" said I. "You'll have to take it up with Ottawa. This book will be sent to Ottawa," he said, and he closed it firmly and put it aside. "Wait a minute," I said. "That little book is in the department stores; I looked at it in one of the stores." But I saw that he was getting a cold, hard look in his eyes and I demanded that I be taken to his superior. Of course he saw the superior before I got to him, but even so, I was able to explain to this gentleman that if the book was censorable there was no point, now that it was all over the country, in starting in on me. He let me have it. When I read it, I saw that no one in his right mind would call it an indecent book and it was very properly in the department stores.

From this experience I learned that there was someone, or maybe a whole staff of experts in Ottawa, who could decide officially whether or not a book was indecent and should be kept out of the country. But this is an unsatisfying state of affairs to those on the hunt for indecency. They point out, with some truth, that not all customs clerks have sharp eyes and willing thumbs and that lewd books come in by the boxful and are handled by the well known distributors: what have they to fall back on for protection against "this flood of filth", to use the familiar expression?

I regret to report that they have nothing to fall back on but the law and the police force. I say this apologetically, because I know that those who cry out for a stronger censorship have little respect for the law. They don't want to have anything to do with it.

The law is not supposed to be a respecter of persons and in our country a man is supposed to be innocent until proved guilty. If a publisher, distributor or author is accused by the police of having an indecent book on the stands, he has the ancient right to stand up in court and defend himself; he must answer to the charge, which is to say he has the same right as a murderer, a drug peddler, or a burglar. But those who would ban books right and left squirm at the thought of giving a man this right, and to my simple mind those who want to put themselves above the law, or make themselves the law, are instinctively lawless people.

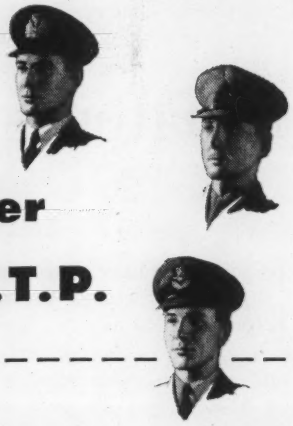
"I've got a little list."

In a recent hullabaloo about indecent books, many mothers wrote to the papers comparing the sale of indecent books to the sale of drugs and asking what man in his right mind would defend the free sale of drugs. And some commentators, good old middlebrow men of common sense, took the same point of view, and told how they, as good middlebrow men of common sense, would handle the situation if it were only left to them. Well, I don't want to leave it to them. I don't leave the control of the drug traffic to them. The embattled mothers don't seem to understand, that just as it is a criminal offence to peddle drugs, so also is it an offence to peddle indecent literature. If a man is suspected of peddling drugs, a charge is laid. If a man is suspected of handling indecent literature, a charge should be laid, which brings us back to where we started—the law—with those who are outraged squirming and protesting that they shouldn't have to go into court.

Why don't they want to go into court? They don't want to because they recognize readily that while there can be no argument about whether a drug is a drug there may be a good deal of argument about whether a book is indecent. It won't be good enough for the accuser to bring four mothers with daughters into court and have them agree that a particular book is indecent. The accused may also bring four mothers into court willing to affirm the book was remarkable for its purity. So where are we? The court is left to determine a delicate matter and the judge, after listening to the citation of numerous cases, will try and give a ruling.

In the old days it was a simple matter for the police to lay a charge against a book distributor. I remember that Staff-Sergeant McKinney, who used to look after these jobs, said, "I know when a

your son can learn to be a leader through R.O.T.P.



Young Canadians, graduating from High School this year, have a wonderful opportunity to go on to exciting careers in the Navy, Army or Air Force. Through the Regular Officer Training Plan (ROTP) qualified applicants can obtain a college education, military training and ultimately, the Queen's Commission . . . all under the sponsorship of the Department of National Defence.

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For full information write to: Regular Officer Training Plan Selection Board, National Defence Headquarters, Ottawa; or:—

Registrar, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont., or

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book is indecent. I know a dirty book when I see one." But the book men are not pushed around as easily as they used to be, and in these court proceedings I have noticed that there is always one salient fact: the greatest experts on indecency are being asked these days if they themselves were morally injured or harmed in any way by the reading of the book in question. This they deny, of course, with dignity, and assert that as experts they know the injurious effect the book would have on others more susceptible than themselves. Then the defence usually asks these experts, and the Crown too, to produce a man, woman or child, willing to admit to being corrupted by the reading of the book. They don't seem to have much luck.

When the accuser and accused stand in court these days to wrestle with the problem of whether a book is indecent, the Crown is aware, even if a nation full of indignant amateur censors is not, that there have been some great and learned judgments in these cases. I have in mind particularly the judgment given when a publisher finally offered *Ulysses,* James Joyce's modern masterpiece, for general sale after it had been sold under the counter for twenty years. The judge in his masterly review pointed out that the intent of the work as a whole must be considered; that it was irrelevant to measure this intent by the weight of an indecent line, or phrase or part; sometimes these offensive parts were necessary to make the impact of the whole, which might as a unity represent a highly artistic and moral work.

This judgment, of course, plays havoc with those who only glance at parts and don't want to read a book as a whole. And it was a sad blow at the vigilantes who operate by rule of thumb—those who only go thumbing through books. In court an accuser will have to prove that he has more than a green thumb under which indecency sprouts like an oriental poppy.

I am not trying to discourage anybody who gets wind of an indecent book from hurrying to the police and asking that a charge be laid. I am urging him to do so, I am all for the law, so much so in fact that I wonder why more authors, when they discover that groups have organized to spread the word in the trade and to the public that they have written indecent books, don't take action in the courts.

If a book is legally on the newsstands, can a group conspire to spread the word that it is indecent, and so have it removed from the stands? Couldn't damages be shown? And loss of reputation? If it is an indictable offence to distribute an indecent book, and if it is broadcast that a man has committed this indictable offence, though his book is legally on the stands, isn't this a slander?

Yes, indeed, I can see why some people don't like the law.

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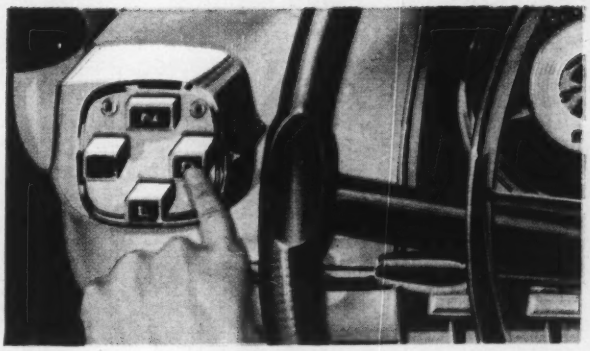

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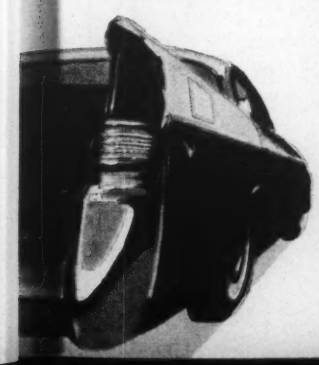

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Letter from Washington

No Easy Way for the Democrats

by Max Freedman

THERE HAVE been three distinct phases to the public speculation on President Eisenhower's political plans for 1956.

Under the initial shock of his heart attack, most observers felt convinced that he would never seek another term in the White House. So pervasive was this feeling that it threatened to undermine his political authority and endanger his hold on Congress. To meet this danger, some of his leading advisers organized a campaign designed to persuade the public that President Eisenhower had suffered no more than a mild stroke, that he had fully recovered, and that he would be a candidate once again. It is perhaps the supreme tribute to President Eisenhower's compulsive hold on public opinion that this palpable legend, woven of nothing more enduring than hope, commanded a large measure of agreement.

Reality could not be exiled thus easily. When Senator Knowland, rough and importunate, yet manfully honest in the frankness of his bold challenge, demanded a simple answer to a direct question about the President's plans, it proved impossible to maintain this fiction any longer. The prevailing view in Washington is that Mr. Eisenhower is the world's most reluctant candidate, that he is perplexed about his real duty, and that the decisive test for him will be provided not only by the final advice of his doctors but, equally important, by his demonstrated ability to maintain a position of leadership in his relations with Congress.

It is impossible to discuss the prospects of 1956 without giving first place to President Eisenhower's future. Every move by both parties will be designed to win votes in November, and to neutralize or to stimulate the formidable popularity of the President.

The popular view, especially among the Democrats, is that Adlai Stevenson will be their candidate, and that he will become the next President. These Democrats assume, as a point hardly worth much discussion, that he can easily defeat any Republican candidate except Mr. Eisenhower. Nor in their present mood are they unduly worried about the President.

If Mr. Eisenhower runs, Mr. Stevenson's campaign will never raise the issue of the President's health; but there will be quite an astonishing amount of attention paid to the Republican candidate for the Vice-presidency. In effect, this campaign would be directed against Mr. Eisenhower's running-mate rather than against Mr. Eisenhower himself. In such a campaign, they reason, Mr. Stevenson will inevitably emerge as the comfortable winner.

It will probably come as a shock to Mr. Stevenson's admirers in Canada—he seems to have a large part of Canada's absentee vote—to learn that the destiny of American politics is by no means fated to follow this Democratic pattern. Mr. Stevenson will almost certainly be the Democratic candidate. He will make a much stronger race than in 1952 when he carried only nine states. But there is absolutely no warrant for the belief that he can win in 1956 with comparative ease. This report is not based on the confidence of Republicans; it rests on the private admissions of many Democrats. Regardless of the Gallup Poll, thoughtful Democrats know with painful clarity that they will face a strenuous battle this year, even if Mr. Eisenhower should vacate the field. They are not singing this tune on the public platform but no one familiar with the views of Democratic leaders can have any doubt that their confident forecasts of victory are far removed from their inner convictions.

This fact may well exercise a governing influence over the work of Congress in the next few months. Neither party has a margin for error; neither party can afford bold adventures. The differences between the two parties, in fact, will turn less on fundamental questions of national policy than on the struggle to gain credit for legislative enactments passed with the support of moderate Republicans and Democrats.

Stevenson: A strenuous battle.

There are no great frontiers of principle dividing the two parties at this stage in American public life and it is a blind illusion to think otherwise.

For Canadians, the two test questions are trade and foreign policy. The Democrats, of course, are traditionally more inclined to support reciprocal trade than are the Republicans. But they have a far worse record than the Republicans on the question of disposing of farm surpluses, the most troublesome issue now disturbing Canadian-American trade relations. It is their desire to make political capital out of the farm problem, a natural though hardly noble motive in a political party during an election year, that has driven the Eisenhower Administration to give this almost morbid emphasis to agricultural policy.

In foreign affairs the central truth is that neither Mr. Dulles nor any critic of his policy has yet contrived to fashion an adequate response to Russia's new program.

Senator Estes Kefauver keeps insisting that the Eisenhower Administration has surrendered the initiative to the Kremlin; but he has never yet proposed an alternative policy which would manage to regain this coveted initiative. Mr. Stevenson keeps on lamenting the dearth of constructive ideas such as produced the Marshall Plan and NATO but his speeches, in spite of their sheen of fascinating rhetoric, are curiously barren of these creative themes.

All this is written as a plea for perspective during a year in which no claim will be too strident or too absurd to be advanced by some politicians. It will be no calamity if the Republicans should win again; it will be no Utopia if the Democrats should carry everything before them. The two parties have much more in common than they are willing to admit. Let us for once have the political maturity to recognize this fact, to look beneath the slogans to the stubborn problems that will have to be faced and solved regardless of who wins the election, and to hope that the campaign itself leaves no lasting scar on national unity or policy.

The main task before the American and British leaders will be to decide upon a program to meet the new strategy of world Communism, instead of merely responding after the event to a local Communist thrust. In the face of these issues, and the perilous consequences that await a wrong answer, it seems almost futile to concentrate unduly on the tumults and triumphs of an election year. But perhaps the American people have their own wisdom. After all, they cannot do very much to change the Kremlin's policies, except over the long term, but they certainly can elect their own President and Congress.

Foreign Affairs

What Is a Socialist?

by Adrian Liddell Hart

THE BRITISH Labour Party is the largest and most experienced of the Socialist parties in the West. Ever since the Second World War it has polled a higher total of votes at successive general elections than the other parties in the UK. It is solidly supported by the best organized trade-union movement in the world. And the great changes at home and abroad, which it peacefully brought about during its six-year tenure of power, have become historic in default of any subsequent move to reverse them. The state of the Labour Party is therefore a matter of practical concern to the British people—and their allies.

Moreover, the Party—though it is generally regarded by Socialists themselves as pragmatic rather than doctrinaire—has thrown up its full share of thinkers and orators. At a time when the validity of traditional political concepts and distinctions for modern society is being widely questioned by orthodox Socialists and non-Socialists alike, it is natural to look to the Labour Party for an indication of where Socialism is heading and a definition of what, in the conditions of 1956, Socialism really means. To such an enquiry there is no more timely lead-in than to ask who—and what—is Hugh Gaitskell.

Hugh Gaitskell

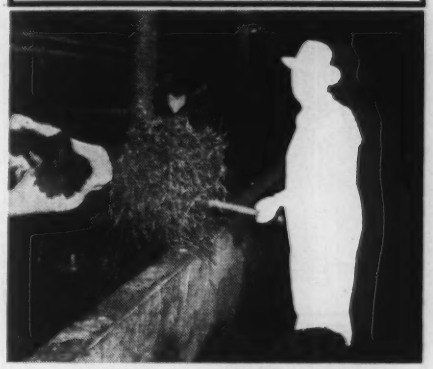
The obvious answer, in the first instance, is that Mr. Gaitskell is the new Leader of the Labour Party. This answer is, however, a little misleading. Precisely, Gaitskell has been elected leader of the parliamentary group for the current year. In a remarkable book recently published in London (*British Political Parties*, by R. T. McKenzie), a Canadian author gives a penetrating analysis of the way in which the Labour Party, in the half-century of its constitutional existence, has come to abandon its original distrust — and avoidance — of individual leadership. Provided he retains the confidence of the Party, it would now seem that Gaitskell is assured of annual re-election as a formality, and of a leading role in the organization and policy-making of the Labour movement as a whole. But there have only been two leaders, in effect, in the history of the Party to date—Ramsay Macdonald and Clement Attlee. Attlee was first elected in a time of confusion, as a stop-gap choice. By luck and skill and his characteristic combination of self-effacement and ruthlessness, he rebuilt and extended the authority of the leadership. But it would be unwise to assume that his successor simply steps into the shoes of the former Prime Minister, by a vote of his parliamentary colleagues in opposition.

Gaitskell is now, in the first place, the official Leader of Her Majesty's Opposition. It is, indeed, to his parliamentary qualifications for this role that he largely owes his election to the Leadership—at this time. He is a skilful debater rather than a great orator. He is respected rather than liked in the House of Commons. But the contrast between his and Herbert Morrison's attack on the last Budget evidently convinced the majority of moderate Labour MPs, if proof were still needed, that the claims of loyalty and long party experience must be sacrificed to the needs of effective opposition.

As Leader of the Opposition, Gaitskell is the constitutional first-choice for Prime Minister, in the event of a Conservative defeat. This is a consideration which has come to bulk large in the choice — and role—of the Labour Leadership, with the Party's increasing maturity. Mr. Morrison's parliamentary decline, Aneurin Bevan's ideological errors, all the intrigues and the maneuvers, have affected the choice of Mr. Gaitskell at this time. But it cannot be seriously doubted that his succession, sooner or later, was assured back in 1950, when Attlee selected him to succeed Cripps in the key Government position of Chancellor of the Exchequer.

It is, moreover, the fact that he is prospective Prime Minister which really gives Mr. Gaitskell the reality of power as Leader of his Party in opposition. He has the potential patronage to reward the ambitious and the greedy. The power which he thus enjoys extends to the determination of Socialist policy, traditionally formulated by the National Executive Committee and the annual Party Conference. In the present season of doubts, this is a matter of more than usual significance. And it is, of course, unlikely that such policy-making powers would have been conferred on anyone, whatever his parliamentary or administrative qualifications, whose known ideas were unac-

A MAN'S ale



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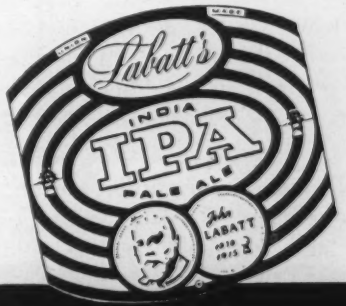

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ceptable to the majority of the Party.

What are Mr. Gaitskell's known ideas? In the economic crisis of 1951, he had the courage to warn the TUC that "fear and inertia on both sides of industry are making our life in this land at the present time thinner, poorer, harder and more burdensome than it need be". He has gone on record that direct taxation "cannot be much further increased without damaging industry or seriously affecting incentives" —and hence, government expenditure must be cut. He has argued against the payment of subsidies to hold down prices —"it cannot be done"—and he has denied that high profits have been an important cause in the rise in the cost of living. He has called for wage-restraint and pointed out that the increase in dividends has been "very much less" than the increase in wages. And it was his objection to overburdening the Treasury with costly social schemes which led to his original clash with Bevan in the Cabinet, over a mere £25 million saving in the Health Service.

On the broad lines of economic policy, it is, indeed, very difficult to determine any real difference between the Socialism of Mr. Gaitskell and the Conservatism of Mr. Butler. Both parties are committed to the maintenance of full employment, and both parties recognize the urgent necessity for combating the resulting inflationary pressures and overseas trade difficulties. But the Conservatives in office prefer to use, though not exclusively, "financial" controls such as credit restriction, and the Socialists, as represented by Mr. Gaitskell, tend to rely on "physical" controls like import licences.

In view of this seemingly sensible and moderate approach to the pressing problems of the country, and in the absence of any specific or provocative remarks about such issues as nationalization, it is not surprising that Gaitskell's rise has been generally well received. Gaitskell entered Parliament only ten years ago. Since then, he has made few, if any, false moves. "No, I can't see that I made any mistakes," he is reported to have remarked about his successful struggle with Bevan.

"I am a Socialist," he told the last Labour Party Conference, with an emotional fervor which belied Bevan's description of him as a dessicated calculating-machine, "because I hate the class-structure that disfigures our society, because I hate poverty and squalor . . ." In a calmer moment, he has elaborated his Socialist beliefs. "The central Socialist ideal is equality. By this I do not mean identical incomes or uniform habits and tastes. But I do mean a classless society —one in which the relations between all people are similar to those hitherto existing within one social class—one in which, although some jobs are paid more than others, the differentials are based on generally accepted criteria—skill, responsibility, effort, danger, dirt, etc."

Aneurin Bevan: False comparison?

Hugh Todd Naylor Gaitskell comes, as his opponents in the Labor Party have emphasized, from an upper middle-class background. His ancestors had been soldiers and administrators—his father was a member of the Indian Civil Service. His brother is a distinguished colonial official (married to a sister of Group Captain Townsend). He went to Winchester — a public school which is distinguished by a special entrance examination, an emphasis on good manners and a tradition of academic conformity, which has long produced civil servants and bishops, rather than poets and pioneers. It has, however, in recent years produced a number of Socialist intellectuals including Cripps, Pritt, Crossman — and Gaitskell's friend and contemporary in the Labour Government, Douglas Jay, who gave that oft-quoted piece of advice to the public: "Believe me, the gentleman in Whitehall usually knows best". It was at Winchester, apparently, that Gaitskell was overcome by a sense of social inequalities. And when he had gone up to New College, Oxford, he surprised his golfing friends by driving a car for the strikers during the General Strike.

An early interest in international affairs was overlaid by an increasing preoccupation with Socialist economics. He took first-class honors in Philosophy, Politics and Economics, and after a charitable sojourn with the Workers' Educational Association, went off to Vienna on a Rockefeller Scholarship. He became a Professor of Economics at University College, London under Hugh Dalton, and in 1940 followed him to the new Ministry of Economic Warfare as his principal private secretary. Later, he went to serve under Cripps at the Board of Trade and, shortly after election to Parliament in 1945, be-

came Parliamentary Secretary to Shinwell at the Ministry of Fuel and Power.

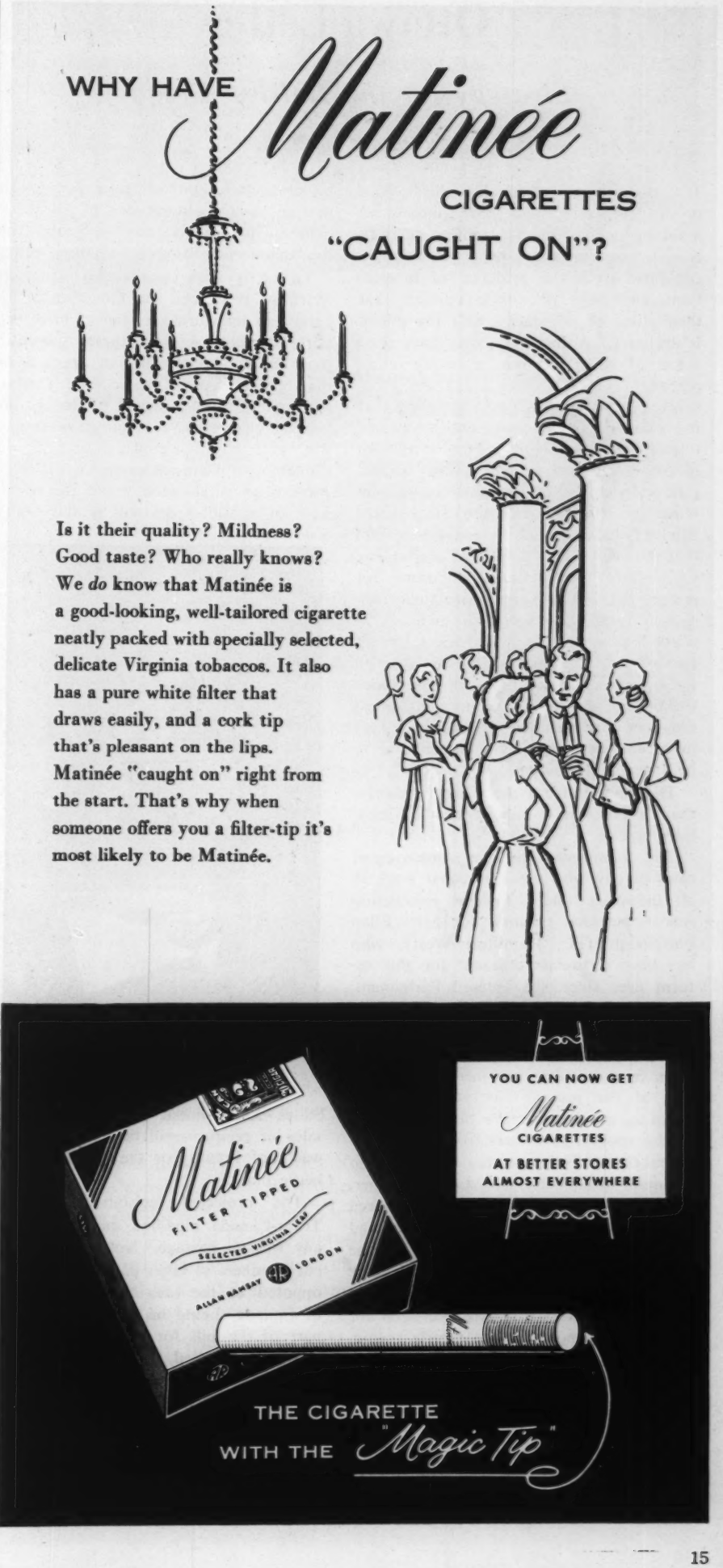
Shinwell's blunders led to his early removal. Gaitskell's succession dispelled a still-popular notion amongst the miners and other nationalized workers that their industry was going to be run by "one of us". He proved a clever and courageous administrator, but he was less successful in persuading the miners to stay in the pits.

Dalton's indiscretion at the Exchequer in 1947 had already cleared the way for a rapid rise. And when Cripps fell ill in 1950, the all-important choice fell logically—yet still surprisingly—on the 44-year-old Minister of Fuel and Power. "Thanks very much. Yes," he cabled in reply to Attlee's offer. The new manager had arrived. For the old guard, accustomed to the long years in the wilderness, the damp street-corners and the ill-lit halls, it was the beginning of the end.

Being a sensitive and rather emotional man (he once burst into tears at a miners' meeting), Gaitskell cannot be unaware of undercurrents of resentment and suspicion. Yet he is not apologetic. Attlee once had been a social worker and always appeared conscious of the fact that he was working his passage in the party of the working-class. His successor has no apparent inhibitions to believing that middle-class leaders are best qualified to create a society in which everyone is more-or-less middle-class.

Nevertheless the popular comparison between Gaitskell, the moderate well-bred intellectual, and Bevan, the uncouth, fanatic demagogue, is a crude distortion of the subtleties of English public life—which may yet mock those who now cherish it. The fiery Welshman is, in fact, a man of liberal education and cultivated tastes, a natural rebel who is yet much more a man at home in exclusive clubs and country houses than his rival. Inclination, no less than the political need to mollify the right-wing, would probably mellow him in power. It is yet uncertain how Gaitskell will react.

He lives in a large, ugly house in Hampstead, without the benefit of central heating and surrounded by blue-books. In 1937, he married Anna Dora Creditor, an ambitious woman of Russian-Jewish descent and they have two young daughters. Frugal but not especially austere habits, an open—though not particularly enquiring—mind, a pleasant manner and a circle of friends who feel free to criticize despite a strong streak of vanity—is there anything really dangerous about the youthful-looking man with the deceptively-receding chin and the pointed, Robespierrean nose? With his belief in planning for equality and efficiency, does he have any wider vision, any fundamental instinct for individual freedom?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Ottawa Letter

Strategy for the Battles Ahead

by John A. Stevenson

THE THIRD session of our 22nd Parliament opened on a quiet note. The Liberals remain in an impregnable position in both Houses, but most of them are acutely conscious from the evidence of by-elections and polls of public opinion that their stock of popularity with the public is declining. Accordingly, they have shed some of their former irritating complacency. On the other hand, the Hon. George Drew and his flock, believing that the tides of public sentiment have now turned in their favor, are in a militant mood, determined to repeat their parliamentary victories of last session and convince the country that the St. Laurent Ministry has outlived its usefulness and that they can fill its place with credit. The CCF have no vaulting ambitions for power, but will persevere with their missionary work for Socialism and act as watchdogs against any tenderness on the part of the other parties for capitalist interests. To the aspirations of the Social Crediters there is no limit, but, unless they can improve upon their performances in recent sessions, they will continue to be a negligible faction.

The Speech from the Throne, shorter than usual, was a meagre dish of legislative gruel.

The commitment to give women equal rates of pay with men for equal work in all industries under Federal jurisdiction was a personal triumph for Mrs. Ellen Fairclough (PC, Hamilton West), who has been a tireless crusader for this reform ever since she entered Parliament. It will be supported by all parties.

The legislation to alleviate the financial troubles which have befallen many farmers in the prairie provinces, as the result of the present blockade of wheat, promises to produce the bitterest battles of the session. Members from the prairie country in all the parties in opposition maintain vehemently that, taken together, the guaranteed bank loans on wheat stored on farms and the payments of storage and interest charges on grain held by the Wheat Board will prove quite inadequate to provide real relief for embarrassed farmers and avert a serious recession for the whole economy of the prairie region. They will not be satisfied with anything short of generous cash advances, free of interest, on the grain held on farms and they will make the welkin ring with their denunciations of the cruel parsimony of the Government. And some of the latter's supporters from Eastern Canada see no reason why the proposed succor should be reserved for the wheat-growers of the prairies, when other types of farmer in their own bailiwicks are suffering from loss of overseas markets or falling prices.

To pacify such complainants from the Maritime provinces, the Government has agreed to inaugurate a plan of price supports for potatoes and apples grown in that region, but it will not appease the malcontents from Ontario and Quebec. Furthermore, the payment of storage and interest charges is an indirect subsidy to the western grain-growers, and if our Government ventures to make any more protests at Washington about the unfairness of subsidies devised by the United States Government to promote export sales of grain, it will be told that it is a waste of breath for the pot to call the kettle black.

George Drew: Improved performance.

The projected legislation about the Trans-Canada pipe-line cannot hope for any smooth passage. Not only the CCF, but members of other parties, are strongly opposed to the idea that the taxpayers of Canada should be called upon to foot part of the bill for an enterprise which will be controlled by a group of Americans.

The balance of the legislative program is largely non-controversial and, since the new rules of procedure will curtail the spate of verbiage in the two long set debates on the Address and the Budget, there seems no valid reason why Parliament should not wind up its business in four months.

In his opening speech Mr. Drew was in good oratorical form. Equipped with a fine speaking voice, he has mastered the art of varying the tempo of his delivery to give emphasis to important points, and he did not lapse towards the close of his speech (as too many of our parliamentarians do) into the sort of muffled monotone that sends audiences to sleep. In his earlier days at Ottawa there was in his speeches a flavor of cocksureness suggesting that he knew the answer to every problem, which used to annoy the House; now he has shed this, and become much more moderate in his criticisms and cautious in his remedial prescriptions.

He found the Speech from the Throne overloaded with stale information, glib reassurances and misty platitudes but shedding a minimum of light upon the views and intentions of the Government. Then after some cursory observations about foreign policy, television and the Canada Council, which has apparently been put in cold storage, he attacked the Government for the calamitous failure of its grain-marketing policy and pictured the growers of the prairies as the unfortunate victims of an incompetent and callous administration. He went so far as to advocate that the Wheat Board should treat grain stored on farms as if it had been delivered to an elevator.

By contrast with Mr. Drew, Prime Minister St. Laurent is a poor performer on the Parliamentary stage. His opening speech bore evidence that worries about serious illnesses in his immediate family have had a depressing effect upon him. It was pitched in a subdued key and was the sort of address that the chairman of the board of a grocery company would deliver at the annual meeting of its shareholders.

M. J. Coldwell, the leader of the CCF, was chiefly concerned about the wheat problem. Branding the Government's plan of guaranteed loans on wheat stored on farms as "the greatest hoax ever perpetrated upon the western farmers", he declared that nothing less than cash advances on grain stored on farms up to 75 per cent of the initial basic price would extricate the prairie farmers from an acute financial crisis. He cited figures to show that, with the farmers' income falling and their costs of production rising, agriculture was a depressed industry.

E. G. Hansell (SC, Macleod) deputizing for his ailing leader, Solon Low, also emerged as a champion of the western farmers and a bitter critic of the Government's policies about grain. Then, after threshing some old straw about the iniquity of the Bretton-Woods agreement, he applauded the policy of the United States Government in making its surplus stocks of foodstuffs available, regardless of world prices, to nations that needed them.

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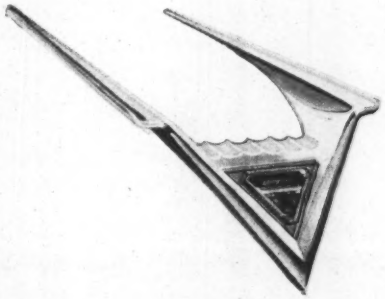

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FEBRUARY 4TH 1956

Books

Repairing Two Reputations

by Robertson Davies

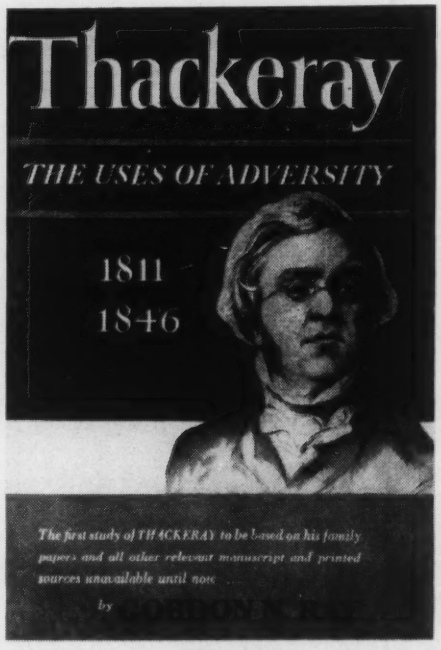
A YEAR BEFORE he died, Thackeray adjured his daughters — "Mind, no biography!" They obeyed him, and his reputation suffered terribly in consequence. In 1876, six years before his death, Anthony Trollope wrote his *Autobiography*, and when it was published posthumously it shattered a reputation which had already suffered serious decline. It seems to be quite as dangerous to be secretive about one's life as too frank in chronicling it. But of late years both Thackeray and Trollope have been receiving much less prejudiced and ill-informed critical attention than was formerly their lot, and two valuable books are at hand which should do much to repair their reputations.

Gordon N. Ray is known—indeed in the world of scholarship he is famous—as the editor of the four volumes of Thackeray's letters and private papers which appeared in 1945-6. The descendants of the great novelist, tired of the misunderstanding which secrecy had created, disobeyed the injunction of silence laid by Thackeray on his children, and chose Professor Ray to set Thackeray right with the world. The letters and private papers were brilliantly successful in doing this, and the biography, of which the first volume is now complete, should crown the task. Mr. Ray, while understandably a Thackeray enthusiast, is just and honest in dealing with him, and — O blessed among scholarly critics!—he writes in a clear and graceful style worthy of his subject.

There was something about Thackeray which made a great many people resent him, and want to bring him down a peg. Some readers still feel it, and some critics write as though this unrecognized resentment were at the bottom of much of their criticism. They say that he was a snob, or that he was insincere, or that he sermonized in his novels, as though these were hanging matters. Something of this antipathy may be felt even in the comment of so fine a critic as Edmund Wilson. In private life Thackeray was an incorrigible joker, and he said very sharp and perceptive things about people, in a humorous way. He attached little importance to this dangerous gift, and seems always to have been surprised when it was resented. Cleverness is never greatly liked, and people are apt to revenge themselves upon the clever with sharpness, and even with malignity. Some of this careless and apparently unfeeling quality is apparent in his novels.

If I may be permitted a guess, I should say that Thackeray expected the world to judge him by his deeds, rather than his words. He was a man of fine feeling, great kindness of heart, and true charity, and he showed these qualities in matters great and small. But he *would* say sharp things; he *would* make jokes about people. And so, when he died, the legend of the cynical, bitter Thackeray, who was patronizing at best and heartless at worst, grew up, and there was no biography to contradict, or present a fuller picture. Thackeray concealed his private life; his chronic illness, his wife's insanity, his remorse over his serious bouts of gambling, were his own business: the public preferred and understood Dickens, who, if he did not actually sin in public, repented in public more than once.

But vain or unfeeling or cynical are the last words that can be applied with truth to Thackeray or his work. He was, in his inmost heart, a man of great humility. As Chesterton points out, in a brilliantly perceptive criticism, Thackeray drew all the evils which he attributed to his characters from his personal knowledge of those evils in his own heart; "he stood for the remains of Christian humility, as Dickens stood for the remains of Christian charity". Such a man may permit himself to say or write things in jest which are very painful to tender feelings; it is because he does not consider his jokes to be important or final judgments. But it is expecting rather a lot of the world to suppose that such a point of view will be widely understood, especially by those whose feelings are smarting.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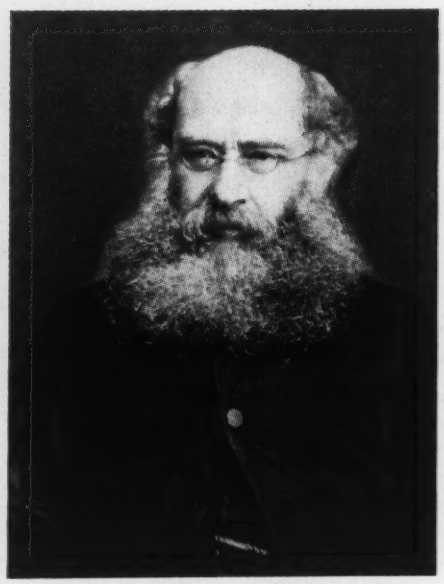

Anthony Trollope

In the case of Trollope the publication of the *Autobiography* in 1883 gave a strong push to a trend of criticism which had begun some years before his death. It had become the custom for critics to dismiss Trollope as a shallow novelist whose later novels never came up to the level of the Barsetshire chronicles. Of course every serious reader knows that some of these later novels—*The Eustace Diamonds, The Way We Live Now,* and *Dr. Wortle's School,* to name but three—are far superior to the Barset novels, though they lack the charm and gentle humor of those; the later works are among the fully adult novels in English literature — by which I mean the novels that deal with the problems of mature people in a mature fashion.

It has remained for A. O. J. Cockshut, however, to point out how deeply serious the last novels of Trollope are, and how this seriousness contributed to the decline of his reputation. Mr. Cockshut has examined the criticism which greeted Trollope's novels as they came out; the later works were rarely given any serious consideration, and there were frequent cries for a return to the Barset style. Critics—or perhaps it would be fairer to say reviewers—hate an author who changes his style; it makes them change their opinion of him. As not one reviewer in twenty has the time, the inclination, or the understanding required to keep track of an author's development, it is simplest to greet any change in manner with condemnation. Condemnation is always safe. It makes the critic seem clever, and serious-minded. And so the later Trollope was slighted; and when the *Autobiography* appeared, with its frank and rather flat-footed revelation of the secrets of the workshop, it became obvious to thousands of shallow people that Trollope was a

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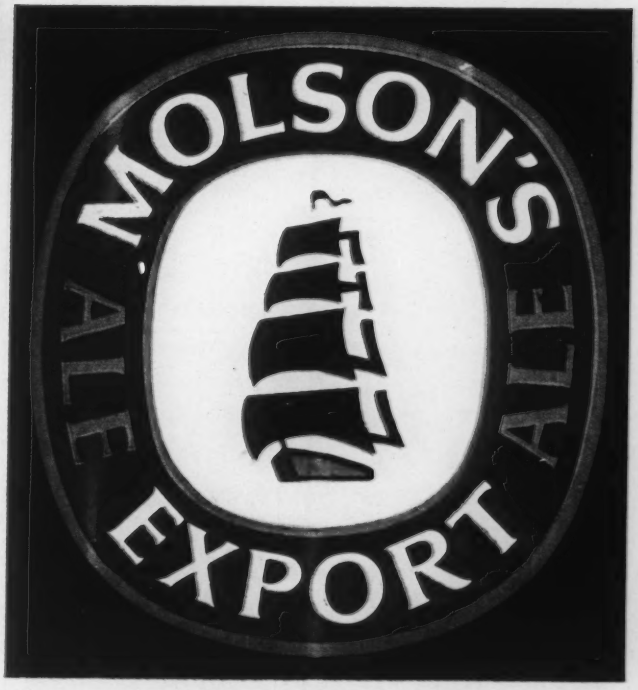

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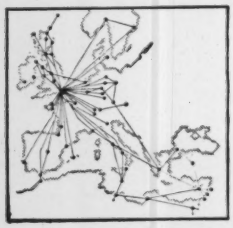

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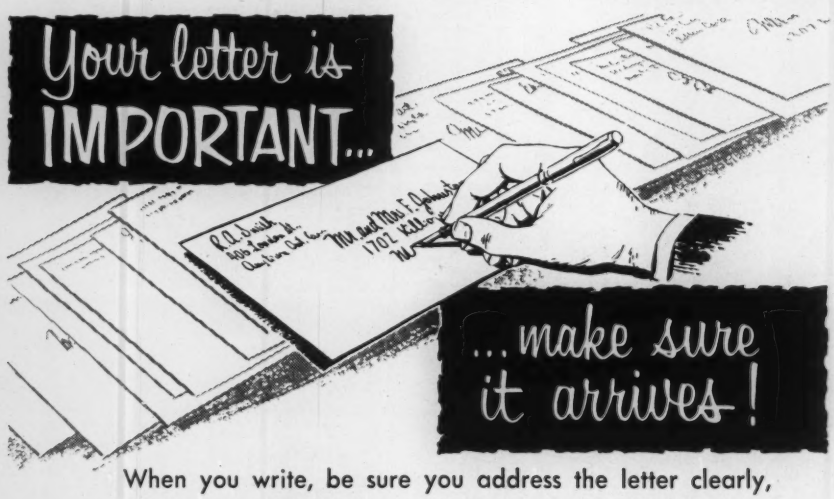

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writer who could safely be disregarded.

Mr. Cockshut makes an important revaluation of the later novels. They show, he says, an increasing pessimism. There was nothing cynical or bitter about Trollope's pessimism and, as Mr. Cockshut explains it, there is a kinship with the pessimism of Thomas Hardy — a large acceptance of the tragedy of man's fate and man's imperfection. But Trollope looked through his pessimism at a world of politics, business and upper middle-class society; the pessimism of Hardy was applied chiefly to a provincial or country life in which there was a greater simplicity, and occasional nobility.

There is also a psychological subtlety in Trollope which Mr. Cockshut reveals in what, to me, is a surprising fashion. I call myself an admirer of Trollope, and particularly of some of the later novels, but I had not noticed things in my favorites which Mr. Cockshut has made clear to me. Some of the blame, I feel, must rest on Trollope's style, which is long-winded, and lulls the reader into a sense of security; the reader, at ease in Zion, may miss the subtle thrust which Trollope introduces quietly, and which is never labored. But the brilliant stroke is there, none the less. Perhaps we should read Trollope more in the spirit in which we approach Henry James.

As a reader I am grateful both to Mr. Ray and Mr. Cockshut for these admirable books which do so much to repair two damaged reputations. I have never been a Thackeray enthusiast (though I admire him) but I have never understood why some critics are so savage about him. Incidentally, Mr. Ray has discovered that Thackeray's maternal grandmother was half Indian; a dash of foreign blood has never done harm to anyone who sets up as a critic of English manners and morals. Trollope was a man of splendid common sense, but without a speck of the flashy or the tortured in his nature; perhaps that is why he has been passed over by the agony-critics, who dearly love a nice neurotic, and cannot understand that a quietly sane man may also weep for the sins of the world. I hope that both of these books will be widely read, for they are refreshing in point of view, and in the skill with which they are written.

Thackeray: The Uses of Adversity 1811-1846, by Gordon N. Ray—pp. 434 and 103 additional pages of notes and index—illustrated—*McGraw-Hill*—$8.50.

Anthony Trollope, a critical study, by A. O. J. Cockshut — pp. 237, appendix and index—*Collins*—$3.50.

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Annual Meeting of Shareholders

The Royal Bank of Canada

James Muir warns against pace of consumer buying and tightness of markets in commodities and labour

Diverse climates, cultures and economic interests present opportunities as well as problems in achieving national unity.

Some of the more pressing problems confronting Canada in 1956 were reviewed by James Muir, Chairman and President of The Royal Bank of Canada, in his address at the Annual Meeting of Shareholders held on Jan. 12 at Head Office. One of the more important of these he felt was the new inflationary pressure built up during the boom which characterized 1955. While admitting there may be some difference of opinion on the seriousness of the threat posed by the boom, he believed there "are definite danger signs, not so much in prices as in the frantic pace of consumer buying, business expansion, and the general tightness of markets in both commodities and labour."

"No modern banker will deny the efficacy of wise central bank policy in curbing inflation," he said. "Indeed, experience shows that monetary policy is more effective against inflation than against deflation. But there are dangers. As I have already pointed out, the policy may go too far. It may also be unselective, curbing healthy as well as unhealthy or excessive bank credit. In addition, certain types of credit lie almost entirely outside the chartered banking system. I should like to nominate two candidates and possibly three for the attention of those charged with devising and administering credit control on a selective basis: consumer credit; term loans by banks; and (with caution) mortgage credit.

PROBLEMS OF CREDIT

"Consumer credit, or 'buying on time' is an essential part of our modern economy. But, like all good things, it can be carried to extremes. For the individual, to live in constant heavy debt is to live in bondage; and the burden of debt is usually the greatest for those who can afford it least: viz., those who need or are attracted by no down payment offers. For the economy as a whole, consumer credit results in the production and sale of durable goods (a form of long-term investment by the consumer) without at the same time a corresponding act of saving. There need be no harm in this provided the consumer loan is itself financed out of saving—the consumer then borrows in order to spread his own saving over time. But if a great rise in consumer loans is financed through bank credit expansion we have an expansion not of short-term, self-liquidating credit but a long-term loan paid back only over a long period, and a consequent expansion of the money supply."

NEW "BUILT-IN STABILIZER" FOR FUTURE BUDGETS

"In all the excitement over the switch to deficit financing," said Mr. Muir, "one extremely important decision in the realm of fiscal policy went almost unnoticed by the general public.

"In his budget speech of April 5, 1955, the Minister of Finance said:

'I propose to recommend to the house a tax policy and a tax structure that would produce a balanced budget under conditions which represent a high level of output and employment.'

"Now a high level of output and employment is reflected in the figure that measures the gross value of our national production over the year, the new tax policy and tax structure referred to by the Minister of Finance is geared to this gross national product in such a way that if in any year the product falls below a certain ideal level, there will be an automatic budget deficit. If the national product rises above this level, there will be an automatic surplus. And the ideal level of gross national product is apparently defined as the level that would have obtained had employment and the rate of growth of the economy been "normal" every year since the base year 1953. It may be open to question whether this kind of built-in stabilizer will prove sufficiently strong to produce the desired effect. It may prove too passive to meet the crises that lie ahead."

Mr. Muir noted that the three varieties of credit over-expansion might soon become less serious, due to natural causes and to the effect of policies now in force. Home building and construction in general would be affected by seasonal factors; term loans by banks and the purchase of corporate securities were no longer practicable under present monetary policy; and "control of consumer credit does not lie primarily in the field of banking. War and post-war experience have shown that this can be most effectively handled by regulation at the retail level, with good will and co-operation between those who extend the credit and the control authorities. There should be nothing, therefore, in these three varieties of credit over-extension that a little common-sense, restraint, and co-operation cannot quickly cure."

CANADIAN UNITY

While sound economic policy was a factor in achieving national unity and well being, said Mr. Muir, the development of a broad national outlook and the avoidance of regional and cultural parochialism were also of paramount importance. "The very diversity of regional, cultural, and occupational interests in Canada that creates and aggravates our problem makes unity an even richer prize than would otherwise be the case," he concluded. "Ours will be a unity in diversity, with the attendant opportunity to take fullest advantage of the division of labour, itself a product of diversity in culture, in individual talent and skill, in group interest and activity. I firmly believe that this difficult task can be accomplished."

Deposits Over $3 Billion

K. M. Sedgewick, General Manager, noted that not only had the assets of the Royal Bank reached the imposing total of $3,284,143,865, but that deposits had passed the $3 billion mark, a new high point in Canadian banking history. "Ten years ago our deposits were $1,888,757,074, approximately 61% of today's figure, whereas then our depositors numbered 1,555,359 as compared with 2,557,909 at the present time." The bank's liquid position, he noted, continued strong, total quick assets of $1,918,749,579 representing 61.24% of the bank's liabilities to the public. "Our Rest Account has been increased to $108,000,000 which with paid-up Capital of $42,000,000 and the undivided profits balance of $918,000 odd means that the bank now has at use Capital funds of close to $151,000,000. This is a very strong position indeed."

Mr. Sedgewick also discussed the bank's extensive building and renovation programme. In addition to alterations and improvements to existing premises, 39 new branches were opened in Canada in 1955 and 23 new buildings, for opening this year or later, are under construction. Branches now total 851, of which 74 are abroad.

ROYAL BANK ABROAD

The bank will also occupy new and more commodious premises in Rio de Janeiro shortly and consideration is being given to further expansion in the Caribbean area. There was, Mr. Sedgewick said, a need for Canadians in the bank's foreign service and as a consequence splendid opportunities existed in the Royal Bank's foreign branches for any Canadian young man interested in a satisfying and successful career in international banking.

Gary Cooper: "Needs badly the high truculence of a James Cagney".

Films

Prophet Without Honor

by Mary Lowrey Ross

BRIGADIER-General William Mitchell was one of the most interesting prophets of history, and a phenomenon that could hardly have turned up anywhere on earth except in the United States of America in the first half of the troubled Twentieth Century.

The Billy Mitchell mystique was the mystique of the hundred per cent American, and he based his prophecies entirely on observation, map-reading and a close study of aeronautics. He didn't, like wiser or more timorous prophets, hide his unwelcome revelations under cryptic reference. Instead he called in the United Press and spelled it out in letters half a foot high to be broadcast across the nation. Far from avoiding martyrdom, he invited it, as part of a calculated campaign of promotion. His was strictly a Twentieth Century martyrdom yet in the end it worked out to a pattern as old as human history. The demotion and court-martialling of Billy Mitchell became the seed of Strategic Air Command, today the chief striking weapon of the USAF.

In 1921, Brigadier-General Mitchell decided to draw the reluctant attention of the U.S. Army, Navy and State Department to the increasing importance of aerial defence and warfare. So he overrode official orders and sank the "unsinkable" German battleship *Ostfriesland* by bombing it from a height of 2,500 feet. For this act of insubordination he was retired to sweat out a disciplinary desk-job period in Texas, while the Army, Navy and State Department, like so many Rip Van Winkles, went back to sleep, with their rusty fowling-pieces safely tucked beside them.

The Air Force, meanwhile, continued to fall to pieces; and following the wreck of the *Shenandoah,* with the loss of thirteen officers and men, he called in the press and took the nation into his confidence in terms that made court-martial inevitable. He had small respect for politics, but he knew his geopolitics and he took advantage of the court-martial to outine the shape of World War II, including the attack on Pearl Harbor and subsequent major bombing assaults.

In the end he was stripped of rank and pay for a period of five years, and he retired permanently from Army life. It took the holocaust of Pearl Harbor, which extinguished so many fine reputations, to re-establish him as both prophet and patriot.

Altogether, the career of Brigadier-General William Mitchell makes an extraordinary study in American temperament—its stubborn intransigence, its candor and energy, its reckless evangelism. The film version of the story *The Court-Martial of Billy Mitchell* hardly does justice to its remarkable material. While it is a straighforward account, with only occasional evidences of screen "treatment", it falls short of the original record, both in drama and characterization. This is largely because of the lethargic performance of Gary Cooper in the leading role. The film needs badly the high truculence and cocksureness of a James Cagney; for Billy Mitchell was a battler who carried chips on both shoulders and

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IT'S A LITTLE difficult to turn in a report on *Guys and Dolls,* without falling into Damon Runyanese, but I'll do my best to avoid the trap. It seems that a Broadway nogudnik — sorry, lowlife gambler — is badly in need of $1,000 so that he and his crowd of finks, or business associates, can carry on, without police interruption, the oldest established crap-game in Manhattan. So he places a bet with Sky Masterson, a guy with a golden arm, that he won't be able to persuade this doll from the Save-A-Soul Mission to take off with him on a twenty-four-hour round trip to Havana.

To get back on the track again: the pair goes off to Havana, and in no time the heroine is higher than a kite on milk spiked with pure alcohol. She is played here by Jean Simmons, who rarely gets a chance at anything more than faintly smouldering roles, but is allowed on this occasion to flame like an ignited *crêpe suzette.* Frank Sinatra, with his coat-sleeves halfway up his arm and his shirt cuffs down to his knuckles, plays the crap-game promoter, and Marlon Brando is the gambler who wins the bet, the heroine and a front seat in the penitents' row. They are all good, though none of them is quite so happily afloat in the Runyan world as Vivian Blaine, whose screeched rendering of "Pet Me Papa" and "Take Back Your Mink" is enough to jar teeth fillings right to the back row.

So much sheer energy has been poured into *Guys and Dolls* that it is able to survive all the Goldwyn Girls, choruses, ballet numbers, and CimemaScope, Technicolored, stereophonic production that it is loaded with. "Stunning musical" is the press description of *Guys and Dolls* and I cannot think of a better word.

Frank Sinatra and Vivian Blaine.

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Lighter Side

The Scrapbook Exigency

by Norman Ward

A MINOR crisis has recently been precipitated in our household by the first scrapbook assignment handed out at school to our twins. They were instructed to clip from magazines pictures representative of their parents, and since the house held only one copy of each of the few periodicals that were around, the children had to settle tearfully for two separate sets of progenitors, neither of which resembled the joint chiefs of staff themselves. The potential traumatic indispositions that could follow from putting in the minds of twins the idea that they had different parents seems to have been overlooked by modern schooling theory, and in our fumbling way we have been trying to avoid serious trouble until the next educational philosopher comes along.

The incident gives point to a round assertion of a friend of mine who claims that, whatever else education nowadays is doing, it has profoundly altered the whole conception of helping kids with their homework. His children, instead of joining him companionably around the kitchen table as he used to do with his own father, tear around the neighborhood while he sits on the floor in the basement, a pile of magazines on one side of him and a case of beer on the other, searching for suitable entries for scrapbooks. A useful result is that he has come to know his neighbors better, for they frequently help him, and once in a while one of them happens to bring a deck of cards. But it's a far cry from the ideals of John Dewey.

While working along with the children (a practice apparently favored by the schools) is thus not solid drudgery, my friend argues that he has been caused a good deal of unnecessary bother by the bland assumption of those responsible for curricula that all households are stacked with all kinds of periodicals. Actually he is a book reader, whose lighter fare until the kids started school consisted almost exclusively of weighty intellectual journals that were distinctly not audio-visual conscious, or whatever they would be if they printed illustrations. The few real magazines in the family, which has a predominantly rural background, tended to be in the class of things that were handed down from generation to generation with the sterling silver and the china. A natural by-product was a general domestic shortage of clipable pictures, and when, five or six years ago, his children one by one began their several assaults on Grade I, each in turn had to paste in his scrapbook alleged likenesses of the parents slightly more bizarre than those utilized by his immediate predecessor.

After two or three years of it, indeed, their father entered fully into the spirit of the thing and deliberately sought out disparate illustrations, a venture in which he was fortuitously assisted by the purchase of a home in whose cellar he found a treasure trove of old magazines. While his first three youngsters at least took to school drawings of people who might conceivably have been married to each other, the fourth was despatched clutching representations of an elderly archbishop and a sultry tart from a volume of girlie cartoons, and the fifth was equipped with a Man of Distinction and a female pygmy from the *National Geographic*.

Owing to a lapse of a few years between the fifth and sixth offspring, he has had time to make elaborate plans for his next excursion into the world of education, and he is amassing a collection of putative parents. So far he has not decided on future policy, but at the moment is thinking of doing something in the bearded lady line.

One of the most interesting aspects of the affair, to him, has been the discovery that no valid objections can be raised by his children's teachers, owing to the widespread belief in the brotherhood of man that seems to have taken hold in his part of the world. (He has had fewer arguments with teachers, as a matter of fact, than with his wife and family, who are in some ways sturdy non-progressives.) On the single occasion when a teacher, overstimulated by a home-and-school tea, approached him in what was clearly a critical frame of mind, he promptly quoted an aphorism on equality which he had just made up, attributed it to a notorious *avant garde* thinker among the educators, and stopped her in her tracks. It worked so effectively that he is considering becoming a part-time philosopher himself.

Happy Motoring

by May Richstone

Once they lay hands
On a steering wheel
Some Sunday drivers
Seem to feel

That it's best to respond
To the highway's call
With charity towards none,
With malice towards all!

BUSINESS

Nova Scotia Highroad

by Eric R. Dennis

SINCE THE END of World War II, Nova Scotia, like its sister provinces of the Maritimes, has been more or less bogged down at the economic crossroads while the rest of Canada has been rolling along the highroads of progress. While political and business leaders in other parts of the nation have been proudly proclaiming the prosperity that belonged to Canada, this cradle of Canadian history has seemed always to balance back to the position it held when the post-war era began.

The latter half of 1955 and the year 1956 may prove to be the time of decision for Nova Scotia—the beginning of a tide as strong as that which pushes up along its Bay of Fundy coast. There is a new stirring among its almost 700,000 people.

How far they can go along the path of prosperity will depend upon the co-operation that goes with it—co-operation among Nova Scotians themselves, and co-operation from the federal government, which controls the destinies of this area perhaps more than those of any other section of Canada.

In the regional development committees that have been organized, in management-labor relations in coal mining, in a re-born unity among the apple growers, in the joint sales agency just formed by small boat builders, in a strengthened agricultural federation and in combined efforts of leaders in many walks of life through the Atlantic Provinces Economic Council can be seen the new signs of local co-operation. In its major contributions toward the Canso Causeway, the Yarmouth-Bar Harbor and North Sydney-Newfoundland ferries, in its new programs of aid to the fisheries and coal mining, in its port development work and other measures, can be seen signs of increased co-operation from the federal government.

Still to be overcome are the two biggest obstacles of all: the high cost of transportation to the central Canadian market, particularly for finished goods, and the high tariffs blocking the movement of processed products into the rich American market.

The Maritime Freight Rates Act of 1927, which gave some recognition to this "long haul" handicap, has had the benefits it provided whittled down by the widespread application of fixed and agreed railway charges elsewhere in Canada.

On shipments into the United States, the customs tariff works a similar disadvantage. One of Nova Scotia's leading basic industries is the fisheries, but its products have to enter in the raw state to compete. The tariff on frozen fish fillets works out to about 10 per cent on haddock and 15 per cent on cod. However, for processed fish sticks the rates are 20 per cent on uncooked and 30 per cent on cooked—both prohibitive.

Even with these obstacles remaining, Nova Scotians today are displaying a new enterprise in exploring other possibilities for economic improvement. The defeatist attitude has become the exception rather than the rule. One million dollars is being spent by private enterprise and government in a hunt for new mineral deposits. The province's coal mines, their competitive position increasingly jeopardized by the inroads of oil and natural gas and by the increase in production costs with the advance of the pit working faces further out under the sea, are being mechanized for more economical production.

New $5 million ferry "Bluenose".

Fishing is steadily becoming more of an off-shore trawler operation, seeking out the schools as they move about the northwest Atlantic, and less of an in-shore dory operation waiting for the fish to come in. Agriculture, which has remained predominantly in the small family-unit stage for generations, is now broadening out with larger acreages, mechanization and production tailored more to demands of the market. A completely new attitude is developing toward conservation and proper use of the forest resources that cover five-sevenths of the province's land area. Within a quarter of a century, authorities estimate the present annual production of half a billion board feet will be doubled, and within half a century it will be tripled. Already there has been sufficient improvement over the last ten years to lead to negotiations for two new paper mills.

The development of shipping through Halifax, now underway to make it a truly year-round port, stands as an example of what aggressive and co-operative endeavor by a community can achieve.

Better days are ahead also for the province's tourist industry, which now leaves $30 million in Nova Scotia each year. The operation of the $5 million ferry "Bluenose" between Yarmouth and New England and the construction of a $2 million ferry to run between Pictou and Prince Edward Island will accelerate the flow of vacationists into and through the province.

In manufacturing, usually the most lucrative industry for any area that can get it, the advances are less noticeable and primarily so because of the transportation and tariff obstacles. There is a new trend, however, to produce more goods for the Maritime market and to manufacture new products low in weight but high in value on which rates for transportation into central Canada are not a major factor. At Imperoyal, the Imperial Oil Company is building a $30 million refinery. At Amherst, a Maritime firm has started the province's second aircraft parts factory. At Yarmouth, Dutch interests have commenced production of a wide range of goods based on seaweed, fish scales and other products for export. These are but three of a number of new manufacturing enterprises.

These are the signs of better days for Nova Scotia. Nova Scotians do not dare to expect they will lead to another golden era of the kind that existed in the days of wooden ships and hungry overseas markets. But they do have a kindling hope that they can get away from the crossroads and onto the highroads that their national partners to the westward have been travelling for a decade.

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Gold & Dross

Mogul Mining

What do you think of Mogul Mining as an investment?—C.M., Vancouver, BC.

Mogul is the vehicle for the activities of an ambitious mining group. It owns shares in and advances funds to mining projects in Canada and elsewhere. It has recently become interested in copper chances in Ireland. It is the sponsor of the Eastern Smelting & Refining project for establishing a metal refinery at Chicoutimi, Que. This would be based on concentrates produced from various Ontario and Quebec nickel-copper and lead-zinc properties with which Mogul is associated.

The market valuation of Mogul reflects the prices of shares it owns, but holding companies traditionally sell for less than their indicated break-up value, for two reasons. First, the public doubts that market valuation of the shares of any company is representative if held in large blocks, and discounts the price of the shares owned by the holding company. Secondly, the public prefers to put all its speculative eggs in one basket.

Mogul scarcely rates as an investment, but in appraising it something has to be allowed for the aggressive nature of its management.

Lake Shore

How good is Lake Shore's chance of ever selling at $40 again?—C.E., Stouffville, Ont.

Lake Shore's chance of recovering to its levels of 15 years or more ago is remote. The mine was going like a house on fire until rockbursts at depth slowed the rate at which the ore could be mined and altered the economics of the operation. But don't be too bearish on Lake Shore. A good mine dies slowly and there is always a chance that other sections of what was once a rich and lively property will respond to exploration in a way which will alter the market's valuation.

Coast Copper

I bought Coast Copper at $60 many years ago and after it nearly nose-dived off the board it has come back to $8. Should I hold or sell?—C.L., Toronto.

One of the recurring riddles the stock market offers is why Coast Copper should have any market value at all.

The property has been a copper suspect for a long, long time but, in spite of being under the aegis of one of the world's most aggressive mining organizations, has not been made into a producer. The sponsoring organization is Consolidated Mining & Smelting, a subsidiary of CPR. Smelters, as it is called, controls the company via a 60 per cent stock interest and additionally has gone on the cuff for almost $2 million. Smelters could presumably put Coast Copper on the beach any time it wanted to.

Bralorne

Bralorne out in British Columbia seems to be getting good results, Would you care to give a run down on it?—W.M., Saint John, NB.

Bralorne has been getting good results at depth, and consequently the stock has gone up some 150 per cent from its 1955 low. While it is too early to translate these depth results into terms of earnings per share—although these seem to have generous possibilities—the property is an extensive one which in the past has produced exceptional results. Some traders think, if this property were in Ontario, the stock would now be selling for substantially more than current levels.

Eureka Corp.

What is your opinion of Eureka Corp.?—L.M.B., Thessalon, Ont.

Eureka Corp. is an exploratory enterprise in Nevada in which the American-controlled Canadian company, Ventures Ltd., has participated. The original prize was a rich base-metal deposit but unexpectedly heavy flows of water, controllable only at a price beyond the company's financial ability, kept Eureka from exploiting it. Eureka then turned its attention to another section of the property and sank a shaft to open favorable ore sections indicated by diamond drilling. The price which speculators have been willing to put on the stock has reflected varying luck in this new section.

The stock is not without attractions as a speculative medium for any one willing to take a chance on continued strength in base metals. But why not place your bets on Canada's own pre-Cambrian shield?

Central Porcupine

Have you any thoughts about Central Porcupine? Who is back of it? What does the company produce?—C.B., Montreal, Que.

Central Porcupine is a gold prospect in Ontario's Porcupine district where mines go deep. It is sharing with an adjoining property the cost of depth exploration of

its own claims through the neighbor's workings. The chances warrant the bet, in the opinion of the officials of Central Porcupine. Their identity can be established by reference to the Mines Handbook or Mines Survey.

Investment Advice

Is it possible that you are connected with a financial advisory service to which I could subscribe and would you care to advise one?—V.D., Winnipeg, Man.

Gold and Dross expresses the thoughts of analysts not connected with any so-called financial service. In Ontario, financial services are registered with the Ontario Securities Commission in two classifications. One is made up of investment counsel, who administer clients' portfolios for a fee related to the amount of money involved. The other comprises securities advisers who make the same recommendations to all clients for the same fee to all.

In Brief

I hold McKenzie Red Lake. What are its future prospects? Is it worth holding?—M.D., Fort William, Ont.

McKenzie is an interesting speculation on the future of gold. The property has considerable vitality as indicated by the way the operation was sustained for a decade or more as a result of ore encountered in workings long thought exhausted. In recent years, the company has sunk a deep shaft which opens new possibilities at a lower depth. Management is highly regarded.

I have been an involuntary investor for 10 years in Kirkland Townsite, which I bought on a tip. What should I do?—M.W., Vancouver, BC.

At long last it looks as though the company is to be taken over by a producing neighbor.

Can you advise as to the status of Moose Mountain Mines Ltd.?—W.F., Goderich, Ont.

The company gave the ground back to the moose nine years ago.

What's wrong with Canadian Food Products?—B.G., Midland, Ont.

Most of the shareholders are fed up with the trend of earnings although they have improved.

Haven't heard of Diamond Lake Gold Mines Ltd. in some time. What happened to it?—A.G., Quebec.

The diamonds turned out to be paste.

Any word of West Tree Mines Ltd.?—F.M., Calgary, Alta.

It was chopped down to one Canadian Champion Reef Mining Ltd. for each two.

Financial Surveys

We are preparing financial surveys of a number of Canadian corporations and banks, which present in a concise manner, historical and statistical data, including a market chart and recent published information.

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WOMEN

Three of the Spring trends are the capelet influence (right) of Pauline Trigere's back-buttoned tweed coat-dress, the contoured jacket (left) of Anthony Blotta's beige wool-and-silk suit, and the Directoire inspiration (below) of George Carmel's high-waisted hopsacking coat in vivid red.

Notes from the New York Collections

by Margaret Ness

YOUR HAT will make or break you this Spring—fashionably speaking. It must be both bulky and airy and be worn at eye level, either straight on or tilted. It dominates the continuing slim and high-bosomed silhouette. It is definitely a HAT.

The most important shape is the rounded coolie, drastically different but wearable after the initial shock of acceptance. This dome shape is keyed to the Oriental influence which finds outlet in turbans and toques, in the narrow semi-flared Nehru coat with slit sides, in bright and vibrant Eastern colors. The most sensational hat shape is the "lampshade" of 1910, when the Belmonts and Vanderbilts ruled Newport society.

Whether you like it or not, you will certainly be wearing a bigger hat this Spring. But you can be an individualist in the matter of clothes. American and Canadian fashion writers who recently viewed some 40 collections by top designers at the New York Dress Institute's 26th press week found almost as many full skirts as sheaths, as many straight pillar coats as sweeping ones that wrap around like a desert nomad's cloak, as many mere wisps of capelets as waist-length boleros. The silhouette may be the French Directoire with the clinging, high-bosomed look made fashionable by the young Josephine before she became Empress; or the English Regency with high sashes and huge sleeves; or reminiscent of the American Newport period, with its long narrow lines; or the Oriental influence.

But some fashion stability did emerge.

Stoles are back again for daytime and evening; there are lots and lots of sashes, very few belts; the sheath silhouette no longer has a rounded look, but is flat in front and at the back; trimmings are mostly self-bows; last Spring's flurry of white touches is completely missing in many of the collections; there is interest in cowl collars that resemble little shawls.

Navy is a perennial Spring favorite but, oddly, a bright, bright blue seems to be an upcoming shade and nearly all the designers include at least one fiery red costume. But this Spring's important color is in the beige-yellow-tawny group. Mollie Parnis embroidered butterflies on a beige silk organza sheath; Adele Simpson featured a champagne pure silk theatre coat and also a costume of a cognac silk-linen sheath with a coat of beige silk that looked like tweed; Pauline Trigere draped a citron frappe printed chiffon stem-dress with a long matching stole; both Ceil Chapman and Hattie Carnegie used yellow extensively. Carnegie showed the color in a beige pagoda-style suit with a decidely looser, but not boxy, jacket; in a dress and jacket ensemble of mimosa Forstman silk print; in a canary yellow lace evening gown with matching silk taffeta sash-stole and with a shorter-in-front hemline; in a full-skirted peach organdy garden or wedding-party frock with appliqued flowers on the underskirt to give a soft veiled look. And Ceil Chapman showed a lot of blonde lace, one with bark pleating between rows of lace on the skirt, another with matching beige organdy on

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bands on the full skirt and with two pert self-bows at the back; another blonde embroidered lace had a new flounced skirt like the petals of a carnation. Miss Chapman also included a beige *peau de soie* sheath with flying panels at the back.

Panels and overskirts were the new note in many of the collections—a successful blending of the slim and the full. Nettie Rosenstein introduced an Oriental touch in her slim sheath in a Persian blue print, with a harem overskirt (doubles under at the hemline) which can be used as a cape. Ben Reig's double-breasted jacket suit of tortoise brown Italian silk had a panelled skirt and a small inlaid velvet collar, another new and important Spring feature. Even coats have a panel effect in Oriental-style side slits. Oleg Cassini presented a silk taffeta coat in a vivid multi-color print, with slits almost to the waist, so that the coat had a floating panel look.

Boleros and capelets are strong contenders for fashion interest. Many of the boleros are so rib-hugging as to be an integral part of the sheath dress. Originala even introduced a series of hug-me-tight jackets for evening, and Anthony Blotta had three versions of evening wraps—a snug-shouldered stole, a dolman-wrap that can also be worn over the head, and a brief capelet that is sometimes three-tiered.

Dior, of course, was conservative in his New York collection. He keeps his fashion bombshells for his Paris openings. He, too, had floating panels in his "Caftan" coat silhouette (a Caftan is the slit coat worn by Oriental peasants.) He also featured much beige, as in his beige-and-white stripe worsted-and-silk suit with a demi-fitted jacket that is suggestive of a waistline but not nipped in. Dior also used the shawl collar. I especially liked his white-pink-and-gold embroidered silk organdy cocktail dress with its large shawl collar.

Held over from last year's fashion importance is the back interest in drapery or decoration. Claire McCardell featured "swallowtail" fullness in her slim-fronted dresses and even in her bathing suits. The floor-length evening gowns — and there seems to be a decided interest in them again—tend to have width and fullness at the back, often with big velvet bows.

Silk organza for cocktail and evening wear is being used a good deal. Mollie Parnis showed one I particularly liked in a Persian melon shade, with double skirted fullness, and one in black with huge alternate squares of swathed and plain silk organza on the full skirt, to give a basket weave effect. Wool, of course, is always important for Spring suits and dress-jacket ensembles. This year the wool seems even more lightweight and beautiful. And everywhere there were muted floral prints.

In jewellery, Trifari introduced a cosmopolitan note in a collection called "around-the-clock and around-the-world". I particularly liked their tailored set of earrings, bracelet and necklet in a new "mink" tone stone set with gold. Judith McCann (Canadian outlet through Simpson's) went in for contrast colors, especially in a set of white crystal, pink raspberry crystal and orange beads, with clips on the necklet to allow for various arrangements.

Delman showed the highest and spindliest heels I have ever seen on shoes and Capezio (stores in Montreal and Toronto now) had click heels of copper, reminiscent of tap dancers.

And what comes next? Eleanor Lambert, Director of the Couture Group of the New York Dress Institute, told the visiting fashion writers to watch for a widening shoulder-line, with a definite rise —instead of the present slope — at the shoulders. So keep that in mind for next Fall.

The new bulky hat, forward tilted to eye level, as John Frederics interprets it in a natural straw sailor, trimmed with greige chiffon.

Chess Problem

by 'Centaur'

JOSEPH C. J. Wainwright was born in Birmingham, England, in 1851 and left for the U.S.A. when seventeen, making his home in Needham, Mass. He became one of the country's most talented problemists, and his output of about 700 compositions has a wide representation. By trade a metal worker, he was also a poet, writer and an artist of merit, brother of a noted English painter. He died suddenly in July, 1921.

Most of Wainwright's longer problems were amazing and difficult. We give a favorite three-mover, a 1905 pioneer of the Pickaninny theme.

Solution of Problem No. 132.

Key-move 1.R-R5, waiting. If Q-B5; 2.KtxQ mate. If Q-Kt6; 2.P-Q4 mate. If QxKt; 2.Q-Kt2 mate. If Q-Kt5 or BxKt; 2.Q-K8 mate. If Kt any; 2.BxR mate.

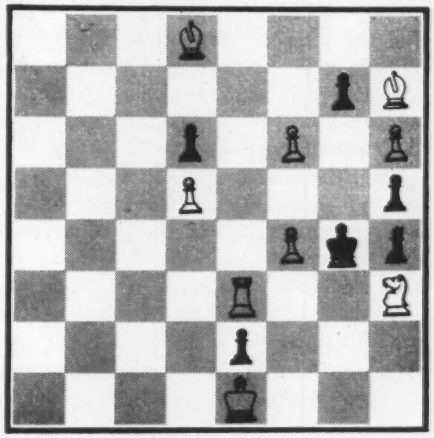
On other moves of the B there are dual mates, three mates if B-Kt5 or R6.

Problem No. 133, by J. C. J. Wainwright.

Black—Six Pieces.

White—Nine Pieces.

White mates in three.



Puzzler

by J. A. H. Hunter

"HIYA, KEN!" called Mike, looking up from his book, "haven't had a squeak out of you this last hour." He peered across the room to where his son seemed busy. "Just a minute, Dad," replied the boy, "and I'll be through." And a few moments later he came over to his father. "Mum was telling me about my cousins up in Yukon," he said, "and I made up something on their ages." "It's no good asking me," laughed Mike, "I only know the eldest boy's in his teens and there's no twins among them." "But I've done it," explained Ken. He glanced at the paper in his hand: "If you divide Jack's age by Joe's and take that away from John's divided by Joe's you get Gwen's age, but if you divide Jack's age by Joe's and add that to John's divided by Jack's you get twice her age." No fractions in those ages, but what do you make of them? *Answer on page 34.* (15)

Start Off On the Right One!

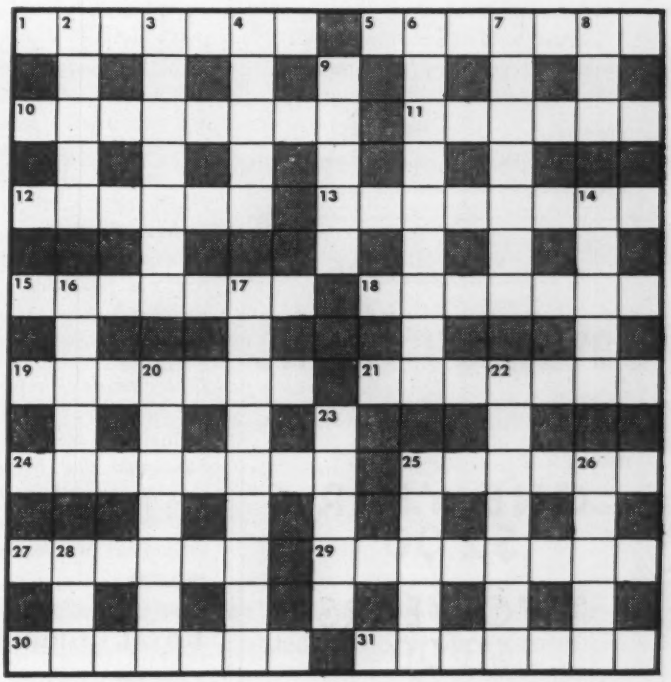
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1, 9, 23 Twelve inches nearer heaven, perhaps. (3, 4, 2, 3, 5)
5 The dog with an alligator tail is in the museum, of course. (7)
10 A confused aspirant is certainly one-sided. (8)
11 Dickens' character, often followed by bees? (6)
12 Change for an I.O.U. may mean that a Frenchman gives his. (6)
13 Do they play around Panama in summer? (8)
15 You must put a hand out to get it. (7)
18 He's rough on the street. (7)
19 It's plain to see that 16 spoiled what could have been charity. (7)
21 It always helps to have an animal in the van. (7)
24 The serf returns with a growth on his head. (5, 3)
25 Vote for Mary, first and last. (6)
27 Appears in bloomers in the Old Testament. (6)
29 Tells how long the clergyman has lived and where. (8)
30 The U.S.A. appears to be at the heart of this noble enterprise. (7)
31 Who wants to in someone's lumber room! (7)

DOWN

2 Arne's composition seems to have been transposed. (5)
3 Presumably he would need a large fool's cap. (7)
4 Where movie stars are liable to suffer an attack? (5)
6 It seems that zippers are not yet in vogue for the U.N. (9)
7 Supply bare-headed 13 with weapons. (7)
8 See 28. (3)
9 See 1
14 Do, but in another guise. (5)
16 His name suggests that he on his harmonica turns eggs bad. (5)
17 No skill is shown by the lot of people in a rail strike. (9)
20 Sees rum and starts all over again. (7)
22 It seems I'm to bury this, as it were. (7)
23 See 1
25 Upon rising, sounds like lack of voice. (5)
26 "O, what a . . . and peasant slave am I!" (Hamlet) (5)
28 To tinker with tailor produces a sailor, and for 8, something for salad days. (3)



Solution to last puzzle

ACROSS

1 Canticles
6 Does
9 Mannequin
10 Whiff
11 Stalled
12 Uncouth
13 Leek
14 Erin
15, 8, 23. Scum of the earth
19 Olio
20, 8, 23. Salt of the earth
22 Edda
25 America
27 Chances
28 Thane
29 Underling
30 Dogs
31 Absentees

DOWN

1 Camisole
2 Nonpareil
3 Ideals
4 Launder
5 Sunburn
6 Downcast
7 Elihu
8 See 15 and 20A
16 Undeceive
17 Nominees
18 Passages
20 Spatula
21 Lycidas
23 See 15 and 20A
24 Matron
26 Erato (382)

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By Order of the Board,
K. M. SEDGEWICK
General Manager

Montreal, Que., January 17, 1956

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Montreal *JAMES A. DULLEA*
January 18th, 1956 *Secretary*

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Letters

No Canadian

Gratifying as it would have been for Canada to be able to claim the late Wing Commander G. P. Gibson, VC, DSO and bar, DFC and bar, as one of that gallant company of Canadians who have won the Victoria Cross, I am afraid Mr. G. Stevens of North Vancouver, is wrong in stating that the dam-busting RAF officer was "a typical Canadian hero" and "a Canadian from Winnipeg".

Wing Commander Gibson was, in fact, born of British parents at Simla, India, and was brought up and educated in England. It would appear that his only personal contact with Canada was when he accompanied Sir Winston Churchill to the Quebec Conference in 1943 . . .

OTTAWA JOHN HUNDEVAD,
Editor-in-Chief, The Legionary

Disarmament

Your argument against disarmament is probably the most cynical comment ever published in SATURDAY NIGHT . . . There can be no peace until the weapons of destruction are abolished. A start must be made on this, and it is up to the nations of the West to make the start, since they are professedly peace-loving. The proper place to start is with the nuclear weapons, the most deadly and destructive of them all. If the United States and Britain made a dramatic declaration that they had destroyed all such weapons and would manufacture no more, I have no doubt that the Russians would eagerly follow suit. . .

MONTREAL ADRIENNE LEFEBVRE

Editor's note: We have only the profoundest admiration for such remarkable faith in the good intentions of the Communists, but cynic that we are, we cannot share that faith until we have some substantial evidence of the good intentions. In the meantime, we have a craven interest in survival.

Royal Commission

Your correspondent, the leader of the Ontario CCF, asserts that no Socialist has "questioned the integrity of the men appointed to the CBC Royal Commission", and then proceeds to do precisely that by assuming that Messrs. Fowler and Stewart have decided the verdict of the Commission before hearing any evidence, simply because they belong to the Canadian Chamber of Commerce. If this argument is valid, no Protestant judge should hear a case involving the civil liberties of Roman Catholics, and vice versa . . . He thinks a "balanced commission" should have representatives of farm, labor, church, etc. An eastern hog producer or a western grain producer? What church, when so many disagree? What labor, when three-quarters of Canada's labor force is unorganized? And would none of these approach the inquiry with closed minds? . . . The main CBC problem is one of finance. It is a problem for financial experts, not clergymen or college professors. . . .

WINNIPEG R. B. RALSTON

Pearson and China

. . . The Minister of External Affairs is obviously a man of great ability, and his foreign policy in Europe has been thoroughly admirable. But, whenever I read one of his alarming comments about the possibility of early Canadian recognition of Communist China—an act which would have very serious political consequences in Southeast Asia, especially among the wavering "overseas Chinese" communities —I begin to wonder whether his talents would not be most safely employed in the role of foreign affairs critic for a Liberal Opposition.

KINGSTON, ONT. KENNETH HILBORN

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ANSWER TO PUZZLER
Gwen 2: Joe 4; Jack 8: John 16.

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